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NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors: Finland (third revised version)

Paper submitted by Finland**

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1 LANGUAGES

1.1 Introduction

Finland is a bilingual country. According to the constitution, Finnish (fi) and Swedish (sv) are its national languages and official state languages. The central principle is the equal status of the national languages. In 1991, the Sámi (se) speakers also were granted the right to use the Sámi language(s) when contacting the authorities.

The population of Finland is 5,130,000 (1996) of whom 4,760,000 (92,8 %) have Finnish, 290,00 (5,7 %) Swedish and 1,700 (0,03 %) Sámi their native languages. Speakers of foreign languages amount to approximately 70,000, the largest group (0,3 %) being speakers of Russian (17,800).

A municipality (fi *kunta*, sv *kommun*) is considered to be bilingual if the speakers of the minority language constitute at least 8 % of its population or, alternatively, if they amount to more than 3,000. The Council of State determines which municipalities are monolingual Finnish or Swedish and which are bilingual on the basis of the census, which is conducted every tenth year. A municipality cannot be declared monolingual unless the number of speakers of the minority language has fallen to 6 % or less of the total population. Sámi is spoken in the northernmost municipalities of Finnish Lapland (see Map 1). The speakers of Sámi are in the linguistic minority in each of the municipalities.

The national languages and the Sámi language(s) are written with the Roman alphabet.

Most place names in Finland are Finnish. A Swedish speaking population has lived on the western and southern coasts and in the southwestern archipelago since the Middle Ages, and the Swedish place names of Finland are concentrated in these regions. Sámi names have been best preserved in Lapland which is the northern part of the country.

Only names which are in actual use are written on official georgaphical maps. In other words, cartographers do not invent new names to places lacking a name, nor do they create unattested name forms for names by translating or modifying a name of another language. Names in bilingual areas are written on maps in both languages, with the majority name mentioned first. In monolingual areas only certain principal names are given also in the other language. In bilingual areas, road and street signs and signposts are bilingual, with the language of the majority being placed first.

1.2 Principal national language – Finnish

Finnish, a Finno-Ugric language, uses the following letters of the Roman alphabet:

A a	G g	M m	S s	X x	Õ õ
B b	H h	N n	(Š š)	Y y	
C c	I i	O o	T t	Z z	
D d	J j	P p	U u	(Ž ž)	
E e	K k	Q q	V v	Å å	
F f	L l	R r	(W w)	Ä ä	

Originally Finnish words do not contain the following letters: *b, c, f, q, x, z, đ*. The letters in parentheses also do not belong to the Finnish alphabet, but do appear in loanwords and foreign names.

The vowels *ä* and *ö* represent independent sounds and should be distinguished from the vowels *a* and *o*. These vowels have separate ortographic status in the alphabet.

1.2.1 Spelling rules for Finnish geographical names

The following rules are applied in the writing of place names, for instance, in the maps compiled by the National Land Survey, in linguistically checked reference works and in other literary usage wherever these are

concerned with Finnish place names or with exonyms (conventional names) used in Finnish.

* Place names always begin with a capital letter. If the proper noun element occurs in the middle of the place name, it is written with a capital initial: *Yli-Ii, Iso Arajärvi*.

* Names with specific and generic elements are usually written as one word (*Hirvijärvi* 'Moose Lake', *Tornionjokilaakso* 'Tornio River Valley', *Sibeliuksenkatu* 'Sibelius Street').

* Names are written as separate words if (a) the basic element is a compound proper noun or word and the specific element is an inflected adjective or the genitive of a proper noun: *Iso Ahvenlampi* 'Big Perch Pond' (genitive: *Ison Ahvenlammen*), *Vanha Viipurintie* 'Old Viipuri Road' (genitive: *Vanhan Viipurintien*), *Nuuksion Pitkäjärvi* 'Nuuksio Long Lake', (b) the term designates an artefact and the preceding specific element is in genitive form: *Saimaan kanava* 'Saimaa Canal', *Lokan allas* 'Lokka Reservoir', (c) the generic term is preceded by a hyphenated proper noun as a specific element: *Ison-Antin tie* 'Big Antti's Road', and (d) the specific element comprises a first name and a surname or other word combinations of a corresponding kind: *Mikko Määtän vaara* 'Mikko Määttä's Mountain', *Aleksis Kiven katu* 'Aleksis Kivi's Street'.

* Names are hyphenated if they are composed of (a) a specific preceding element and a noncompound proper noun: *Iso-Syöte* 'Big Syöte', *Pohjois-Savo* 'Northern Savo' (In official use, one encounters rare exceptions to the above-mentioned rules, e.g. *Ylitornio* which is lacking a hyphen "Yli-Tornio". Such exceptions existed in the language prior to the establishment of Finnish in its present written form. They are generally well-known names and do not cause trouble, and that is why it has not been considered necessary to change them to conform with later spelling practices.); (b) a non-inflecting specific element (substantives or prefixes, such as *Ala-, Ylä-, Etu-, Taka-, Keski-, Väli-*) and a compound proper noun: *Etelä-Konnevesi* 'South Konne Lake'; or (c) parallel proper nouns: *Helsinki-Vantaan lentokenttä* (airport).

1.2.2 Pronunciation of Finnish geographical names

The main stress in Finnish words is invariably on the first syllable. This is not marked in the written language. A weaker secondary stress occurs on the third or fifth syllable, if it is not a final syllable. Final syllables are always unstressed.

Each sound in Finnish has its own written symbol and in principle each symbol corresponds to one sound only. In standard Finnish, however, the following noteworthy exceptions are encountered: ***n*** preceding ***k*** is pronounced [ŋ]: *Helsinki* [helsiŋki]; the long velar nasal [ŋ] is represented in writing by ***ng***: *Helsingin* [helsiŋŋin]. An ***n*** before a ***p*** is assimilated to [m]: *Järvenpää* [järvempæ:]. If the initial element in compound words ends in ***e***, the initial consonant of the following element is lengthened *Kortejärvi* [kortejjærvi].

One characteristic of Finnish is so-called vowel harmony. The vowels ***a***, ***o*** and ***u*** function in strict opposition to ***ä***, ***ö*** and ***y*** [ü] and cannot be used in the same non-compound word. The vowels ***e*** and ***i*** are, however, neutral and can be used in combination with wovels of either group.

Length distinctions are meaningful between short and long vowels and short and long consonants. Double letters are used to represent the written form of long vowels and consonants: *Tullisaari* [tullisa:ri].

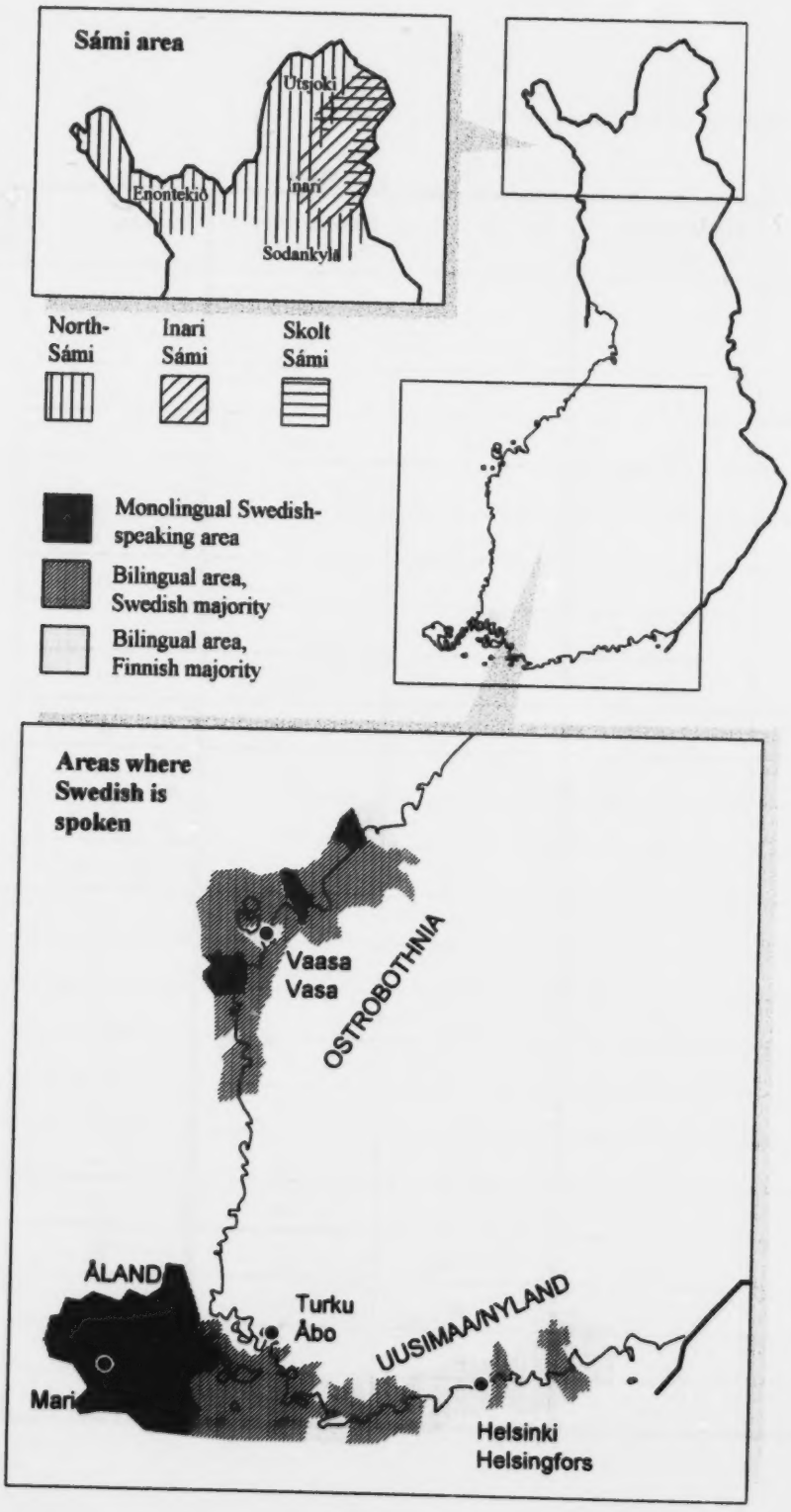
There are 18 diphtongs in Finnish: ***ai, oi, ui, ei, äi, öi, yi; au, ou, eu, iu; iy, äy, öy ey; uo, ie, yö***. They cannot be divided into separate syllables.

Table 1 gives an approximate picture of the relation between writing and pronunciation in Finnish. The letters in parenthesis are used only in foreign proper nouns and in loanwords. They have in Finnish a pronunciation approximating to that found in the language of origin.

Table 1. Pronunciation of the Finnish alphabet.

Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet
a	ɑ	l	l	u	u
aa	ɑ:	ll	ll	uu	u:
ai	ɑi	m	m	ui	ui
au	ɑu	mm	mm	uo	uo
(b)		n	n	v	v
(c)		nn	nn	(w)	v
d	d	ng	ŋŋ	(x)	ks
e	e	nk	ŋk	y	y
ee	e:	np	mp	yy	y:
ei	ei	o	o	yi	yi
eu	eu	oo	o:	yö	yø
ey	ey	oi	oi	(z)	ts, ʒ
(f)		ou	ou	(ž or zh)	ǯ
(g)		p	p	(å)	o
ng	ŋŋ	pp	pp	ä	æ
h	h	(q)		ää	æ:
i	i	r	r	äi	æi
ii	i:	rr	rr	äy	æy
ie	ie	s	s	ö	ø
iu	iu	ss	ss	öö	ø:
iy	iy	(š or sh)	ʃ	öi	øi
j	j	t	t	öy	øy
k	k	tt	tt		
kk	kk				

/...



Map 1. Language minorities in Finland

1.2.3 Substrata

One can recognize some linguistic substrata in the place names of Finland. Sámi substrata, while being occasionally difficult and sometimes easy to identify, can be found throughout the country. It is also possible to identify a rather large number of substrata of Swedish origin in areas where Finnish is now the dominant language. Converserly, Finnish substrata are found in Swedish-speaking areas.

1.2.4 Finnish dialects

Finnish dialects are traditionally divided into five to eight groups. According to the broader division, there are only two main groups: the western and the eastern dialects. The dialects do not differ from each other so much, that those who speak them would not understand each other. The relatively young standard Finnish language is based on different dialects.

The spelling of place names has been standardized throughout the country to conform to the same general linguistic rules. Althouhg normalized names do not usually contain any phonological special features of the dialects, some names may contain reflections of regional dialects and local colour in the form of local dialect words and certain characteristic morphological features.

1.3 Second national language - Swedish

See Map 1 and Administrative divisions on page 17.

Swedish, a Germanic language of the Indo-European family, is the second national and official language in Finland. Swedish is spoken along the coasts of the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia. The Åland Islands (sv *Åland*, fi *Ahvenanmaa*) are exclusively Swedish-speaking. See Map 1.

The Swedish alphabet and the rules of spelling Swedish place names of Finland are very similar to those used in Sweden (see Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors - Sweden).

In bilingual areas, place names are marked on maps, road and street signs and on signs of a similar nature in both languages, the language of the majority being placed first. In unilingual areas, the name of the minority language may also be marked, particularly names of larger towns and cities on maps, provided that there is sufficient space for this.

1.4 Minority language - Sámi (Lappish)[1]

See Map 1.

Lappish or Sámi (Sami), which is the name in the native language of the people, is a Finno-Ugric language, distantly related to Finnish. In Finland, Norway and Sweden, Sámi uses the Roman alphabet. In fact, three mutually unintelligible varieties of Sámi are spoken in Finland, namely Northern Sámi, Inari Sámi and Skolt Sámi. In 1995, the Finnish Parliament recognized the Sámi ethnic group as the indigenous inhabitants of their domicile area (Constitution, article 14). They were also granted the right to maintain and enhance their language and culture, i.e. cultural autonomy within their domicile area (Constitution, article 51 a).

The Sámi language is spoken as mother tongue by 1,700 persons or 0.03 % of the population of Finland. Most of these speakers use Northern Sámi, but about 300 persons speak Inari Sámi and approximately the same number speak Skolt Sámi (31.12.1996, Statistics Finland).

According to former Finnish legislation, a person was considered Sámi if he considered himself Sámi and if he, or at least one of his parents or grandparents, spoke Sámi as his first language. In the new Act on the Finnish Sámi Parliament (founded in 1996), however, this definition was broadened to include non-language criteria. The Sámi Parliament itself proposed that the new definition be revised so that Sáminess would again be based solely on language criteria. The Ministry of Justice of Finland is at present (in October 1997)

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[1] Revised by Samuli Aikio, Research Institute for the Languages of Finland.

considering whether the legal definition of the Sámi needs to be amended.

The Sámi language has semi-official status in Finland. The most important government documents, and of course all official documents concerning the community itself, are translated into Sámi. A Sámi national therefore has the right to use his or her language before a court of law or before other state authorities. The Lutheran Church has long since used Sámi, and this language is taught in schools in the four northernmost municipalities. In 1992, native Sámi speakers were unted the right to pass the national matriculation examination in their language. Furthermore, program n Sámi are broadcast by the Sámi Radio a few hours per day, and two periodicals in Sámi are published in Lapland.

In 1979, the Nordic Sámi Council decided to adopt a new, uniform orthography for the Sámi language in Finland, Norway and Sweden. The Sámi place names in Finland will be written with the new orthography on all maps of the Sámi district. The Sámi place names in each Sámi language will appear more consistently on the maps in the new orthographic form as soon as the project of the National Land Survey for the Topographic Database containing all the place names on the maps of Finland is completed.

The Northern Sámi alphabet is as follows:

A a	Đ đ	J j	O o	Ŧ t
Á á	E e	K k	P p	U u
B b	F f	L l	R r	V v
C c	G g	M m	S s	Z z
Č č	H h	N n	Š š	Ž ž
D d	I i	Ŋ ŋ	T t	

The diphthongs of Northern Sámi are *ea*, *ie*, *oa* and *uo*. Inari Sámi has also the vowels *â* and *ä*, and the diphthongs *iä* (instead of *ea*) and *uá* (instead of *oa*), and it has no *t*. The more complicated writing system of Skolt Sámi does not use *á* or t but it has *â*,ʒ,ʒ́, *ǧ*, *g̨*, *ǩ*, *õ*, *â*, and *ä* and the "softening mark" '. The diphthongs in the most simple version of Skolt Sámi writing include *uo*, *ue*, *ua*, *uä*, *ie*, *iä*, and *eä*. In Inari Sámi and in Skolt Sámi long wovels are marked with double letters.

On the topographic maps currently for sale contain many names that are still written with the old orthography. The former version of transcribing Sámi place names in Finland was a special adaptation of the Sámi orthography of the time. The following examples indicate how the new ortography differs from the old one:

Spelling before July 1, 1979	Spelling since July 1, 1979
Pissevarri	Bissevárri
Tadšajavri	Dážajávri
Tšoalmmevarri	Čoalmmevárri
Tšahkaljohka	Čáhkáljohka
Keäđgejavri	Geađgejávri
Sarekuoihka	Sáreguoika
Vaggojohka	Vákkojohka
Tšâhkarvarri	Čahkarvárri
Jamehsuolu	Jámetsuolu
Tsuoggajoknjalbmi	Cuokkajohnjálbmi

Table 2 presents the Sámi pronunciation. The letters which do not occur in all language forms or which belong to the old orthography have been marked. Diphtongs and consonant clusters do not occur in the table.

Table 2 Pronunciation of the Sámi alphabet.

Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)
a	ɑ (a)	h	h	o	o (o:[1])
á	a:[1] (a)	hj	j	õ[3]	ə (ɵ)
â[1,2,3]	ɑ (ʌ)	hl	l̥	p	p
b	b̥	hm	m̥	r	r
c	ts	hn	n̥	s	s
č	tʃ	hr	r̥	š	ʃ
ǯ[3, 4]	d̥ʒ̥	i	i (i:, j[1])	t	t
ǯ[3, 4]	d̥ʒ̥ʲ	j	j	t[1]	θ
d	d̥	k	k	u	u (u:[1])
dj	d̥ʲd̥ʲ	ǩ[3]	kʲ	v	v (w:)
ddj	dʲ:d̥ʲ	l	l	z	d̥z̥ (z[3])
đ	ð	lj	lʲlʲ	zz	d:d̥z̥ (zz[3])
e	e (e:[1])	llj	lʲ:lʲ	ž	d̥ʒ̥ʲ (ʒ[3])
f	v̥	m	m	žž	d:d̥ʒ̥ʲ (ʒʒ[3])
g	g	n	n	y[2]	y (ʉ)
		nj	nʲ	å[5]	a
ǧ[3]	gʲ	nnj	nʲnʲ (nʲ:nʲ)	ä[2, 3, 4]	æ
g̈[3]	ɣ	ŋ	ŋ	å[3]	ɔ

[1] In Northern Sámi.
[2] In Inari Sámi.
[3] In Skolt Sámi.
[4] Formerly in Northern Sámi.
[5] Formerly and in scholary works in Inari Sámi, now = á.

The maps compiled by the National Land Survey that cover the Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki municipalities, have Northern Sámi names appearing alone or alongside Finnish names. In the map sheets covering Inari municipality, Inari Sámi names appear either alone or alongside Northern Sámi and Finnish names. Skolt Sámi names are very rare on maps covering the area of contemporary Finland.

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

There is no specific law covering place names in Finland. The Finnish Parliament has expressed the wish (187/24.5.1957) that in decisions concerning place names, officials should consult experts in onomastics. This issue of the Parliament was followed by administrative orders by ministries and central boards. In practise this principle has not been realized in the way that was planned, because it has no legal force. In 1996, the situation of the treatment of names was again discussed at the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland, and a working group was founded to study if a law was needed for place names.

The Research Institute for the Languages of Finland asumes the right and responsibility for providing normative recommendations for place names. Its Language Planning Department takes care of Finnish and Sámi geographical names, and the Swedish Department is responsible for Swedish geographical names. The expert recommendations provided by this institution are based on linguistics, cultural history, local tradition, and the practical demands of everyday life.

The power of decision on names of administrative units belongs to the various administrative bodies and authorities. Decisions affecting the names of municipalities are made by the municipal councils, which are obliged to consult name experts before making their decisions. Town and city plans are ratified by The Ministry of the Environment, which simultaneously confirms the names included in these plans, while the actual planning and resolutions of the names of these places (town districts of towns, streets, squares, parks etc.) is the responsibility of the local authorities. The National Land Survey of Finland decides on the names of cadastral villages. The Survey's regional offices decide on the names of farms and estates given by the owners.

The various central or regional organizations have the right to decide on names relating to their own sphere of activities. Thus, for example, eight Sales Districts of the Finland Post Ltd. determine the names of post offices in their area, the Telecom Finland Ltd. decides on the names of telegraph offices and public telephone centres. The Finnish Railways decides on the names of railway stations. Furthermore the Finnish National Road Administration has delegated the right to make decisions regarding the names appearing on road signs to its nine regional offices.

The National Land Survey of Finland and the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland are jointly responsible for the standardization of cartographic names. The Language Planning Department of the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland and the Swedish Department of the same organization act as authoritative organs in matters relating to the standardization of place names by providing reports on place names for the benefit of the above-mentioned administrative bodies and authorities, and checking the names on maps prepared by the National Land Survey. The Language Planning Department functions as an authoritative organ for the normalization of Finnish and Sámi geographical names, and respectively the Swedish Language Division has the same function for Swedish geographical names. The work is based on onomastic field research conducted since the beginning of the 20th century. As a result of this research, about three million commented entries on place names have been entered in archives. Both the field investigation of names and their collection are still somewhat incomplete. The archives also have 455,000 cards representing the forms of names appearing in old documents.

Addresses:
Kotimaisten kielten tutkimuskeskus (KKTK)
Research Institute for the Languages of Finland
Sörnäisten rantatie 25
FIN-00250 HELSINKI

Ympäristöministeriö

Ministry of the Environment
Ratakatu 3
FIN-00120 HELSINKI

Maanmittauslaitos
National Land Survey of Finland
P.O. BOX 84
FIN-00521 HELSINKI

Suomen Posti Oy
Finland Post Ltd
P.O. BOX 6
FIN-00011 POSTI

Telecom Finland Oy (Ltd)
Sturenkatu 16
FIN-00510 HELSINKI

VR-Yhtymä Oy
VR-Group Ltd (Finnish Railways)
P.O. Box 488
FIN-00101 HELSINKI

Tielaitos
Finnish National Road Administration
P.O. BOX 33
FIN-00521 HELSINKI

3 SOURCE MATERIAL

3.1 Maps

The official maps of Finland are prepared by the National Land Survey and the Nautical Charts by the National Board of Navigation.

A list of maps published by the National Land Survey:

Topographic Maps
(a) The 1:20,000 series,
- The Basic Map 1:20 000, 3712 sheets (1948—1993).
- The Topographic Map 1:20 000, 1000 sheets printed by 1997 (1993—).

The series is based on the Topographic Database.

(b) The 1:50,000 series,
- The Topographic Map 1:50 000/ Basic Map Reduction 1:50 000. 600 sheets reproduced from the 1:20 000 Basic Map Series. Completed.
- New edition covering 65 % of Finland, 250 sheets. Since 1993 the production is based on the Topographic Database.

(c) The General Map 1:500,000, 3 sheets (1996)

The Basic Map (1:20,000), the first edition, were completed in 1977 and have been revised at intervals of 5 to 15 years. The average age of a map sheet was 5 years 10 months 1.1.1993. They have been the basis for other maps but gradually replaced by the Topographic Database. The map series includes almost 1 million place names, all
of which have been checked linguistically. All the names will be digitized by the end of year 1997 to form a

Place Names Database.

Special Maps

(a) Tiekartasto Suomi–Finland. Vägatlas. Road Atlas. Strassenatlas. GT 1:200,000/1:400,000 with an index of 52,000 place names. Digitally produced in 1994.
(b) The General Road Map 1:1,600,000 is updated and published annually by Karttakeskus Oy. An index of 1,900 place names. The map has been produced digitally.
(c) Fennia, Atlas of the Road Maps 1:250 000 with an index of 9,000 place names.
(d) Nautical charts between 1:10,000 and 1:500,000, 130 sheets, new prints or editions annually.
(e) The Atlas of Finland, the Fifth Edition (1993) 1:1 million/1:1,8 million, This thematic map covers 49 topics in 26 folio books. The thematic maps 1:1 million are also available separately as wall maps.

All maps listed above can be ordered through the National Land Survey of Finland (Marketing Services, P.O. Box 84, FIN–00521 Helsinki).

3.2 Gazetteers

The place name indexes of the maps mentioned above are best suited for international use. Additionally, there are gazetteers of a different kind:

Kunnat – Kommunerna – Municipalities 1997. Alueluokitukset – Regionala indelningar – Regional Classifications handbook. Käsikirjoja 28 – Handböcker – Handbooks. Tilastokeskus – Statistikcentralen – Statistics Finland (ISBN 951–727–297–9, 66 pp.). Helsinki.

Korhonen, Ritva, *Alastarolla Ylistarossa. Suomen asutusnimet ja niiden taivutus*. Helsinki 1990, 555 pp. (ISBN 951–9475–72–9.). Contains about 20,000 names of inhabited places in Finland with their declensions. Also available on Internet (http://www.domlang.fi).

Rantala, Leif, *Sámegiel Báikenammalogahallan – Samisk ortnamsförteckning – Samisk stedsnavnfortegnelse – Saamenkielinen paikannimiluettelo* – Указатель саамских топонимов. Roavvenjárga 1988. (ISBN 952–90013–3–9). – Gazetteer of Sámi place names.

Zilliacus, Kurt & Ådahl–Sundgren, Ulla (eds), *Svenska ortnamn i Finland*. Helsinki 1984, 112 pp. (ISBN 951 9475–37–0). Contains the most important Swedish place names in Finland, about 4,250 entries. Available also on Internet (http://www.domlang.fi).

Posti– ja lennätinlaitoksen osoitehakemisto. Helsinki 1968, 1077 pp. Address Index of the National Board of Post and Telecommunications. Contains about 60,000 place names.

4 GLOSSARY OF GENERIC TERMS, SOME ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS CONTAINED IN PLACE NAMES

4.1 Finnish

Definitions in parentheses. L = especially in Lapland (northern Finland).

aapa fen (big treeless fen) L
ahde hillside, slope
aho glade (burn–beaten land, open field)
Ala–, Alainen, Ali–, Alinen lower
alanko, alanne, alava lowland (low–lying country)
allas reservoir
apaja catch (fishing ground)
aukea, aukko opening, clearing (open place in a forest)
eno river L
Etelä– south, southern
haara fork (branch of a river)
haka pasture, pastureland (woodland pasture)
hamina harbour, haven
harja, harjanne hogback, ridge
harju esker, ridge
hauta ditch, glen
hiekka, hiukka sand
holma, holmi island
Iso– big, great, large
Itä–, east, eastern
jaama way, stage (uninhabited woodland)

jyppyrä hill (little, high hill) L
jyrkkä steep, bluff
jänkä, jänkkä peatland (big, mostly treeless bog) L
järvi lake
Kaakko-, Kaakkois southeast, southeastern
kaarre, kaarto
kaira wilderness, backwoods (big uninhabited forest area between rivers) L
kaita strait
kallio cliff, rock
kaltio spring (mountain spring) L
kanava canal
kangas heath (dry, pine-dominated forest area)
kannas isthmus
Kansallis- national
kapeikko defile (narrow pass)
kari rock, shoal, skerry (isolated rock in the water)
kartano (country) estate (manor house)
kaski burnt-over clearing (burnt-over clearing for cultivation)
katu street
kaula 'neck' (narrow channel)
kaupunki city, town
keidas bog (peatbog, with surface rising higher than the surrounding land)
kemi ground (barren, hard-surface ground)
kenttä field, ground (natural lawn)
kero top (round, treeless fell top) L
Keski- central, mid, middle
keto field, lea (grassfield green)
kirkko church
kirnu pothole (giant's cauldron kettle)
kivalo, kiveliö wilderness, wild track (big, uninhabited forest area) L
kivi stone, boulder
kloppi islet (rocky islet)
Koillis- northeast, northeastern
korpi wilderness (spruce-dominated, often boggy forest area); swamp, marsh (birch- and spruce-dominated peatland)
korva 'ear' (a place near by)
koski rapid(s)
krunni shoal, skerry
kuiva, kuivio dried up area
kuja lane, alley, walk
kulju hollow in bog (soggy dent)
kulma 'corner' (part of a hamlet or a village)
kumpare, kumpu hillock, knoll
kunta municipality, parish
kuoppa cleff, gap (esker gap)
kurkkio waterfall L
kurkku, kulkku 'neck', strait, channel
kuru Canyon, gorge L
kurvi bend, curve
kylä village, hamlet
kytö moorland burnt-over for cultivation
kärki end, point, cape (end of a cape)
köngäs waterfall, cataract, cascade L
laakso valley
lahti bay, bight, gulf, inlet
laki summit, top, peak L
lampi, lammi pond, tarn (small lake)
latva upper course (of a river)
lehto rove, coppice
letto fen (wet, fertile, treeless peatland) L; peatland (willow-dominated peatland in Ostrobothnia)
linna castle, chateau, fortfied hill
lompolo tarn (small lake, river enlargement) L
louhi, louhu quarry (boulder soil)
Lounais- southwest, southwestern
Luode-, luoteis- northwest, northwestern
luola cave
luoma rivulet (small river); lake (small lake)
Luonnon- nature
luoto (rocky) islet
luusua outlet of a lake
lähde spring
Länsi-, läntinen west, western
lääni county
maa land
maakunta province
majakka lighthouse
mella sandy ridge, sandy bank L
meri sea
metsä wood, forest
monttu gap, excavation
muotka isthmus (isthmus between two waterways) L
Musta- black
mutka, mukka curve, bend
mylly mill
mäki hill
neva peatland (open, infertile, treeless peatland; open bog)
niemi cape, headland
niitty, niittu meadow, lea
niska 'neck' (head of a river, head of the rapids)
niva current, race (fast-flowing part of a river)
nokka end, cape, point
noro trickle (little brook); wet hollow
notko del, glen, hollow
nulkki hill (little, isolated mountain) L
nummi heath (sandy, often pine-dominated forest area)
nuora long, narrow strait
nurkka corner (corner of a village)
oja ditch, brook
oura reef (low, sandy reef)
pahta cliff, rock (steep rock-face) L
paikka abode; place (site of a little house)
pakka bank
paljakka hill top (treeless hill top or mountain top), bare mountain region above the tree line

palo burnt area
pato dam
pekki brook
pelto field (cultivated land)
perä, perukka 'end' (periphery of a place); corner (corner of a village)
Pieni-, Pikku- small, little
Pitkä- long
pohja, pohjukka bottom; end (end of a place); corner (corner of a village)
Pohja-, Pohjoinen, Pohjois- north, northern
polku path
polvi bend
portti gate
poukama cove, bight
pudas channel (short side channel of a river)
puhto farm group (serried group of farmhouses
puisto park
puoli side
puro ditch, brook
putous waterfall
pyöli small village, abode
pää head, point, end
raitti street (village street)
raja boundary
rakka boulder field L
ranta shore, bank
rauma strait (flowing strait)
raunio ruin(s) (a heap of stones), rocky land
riipi tarn, lake (small, deep lake) L
rimpi, rimmi flark, flark-fen, soggy peatland meadow
rinne slope, side
rinta slope, brink
risti, risteys crossroads, crossing
riutta reef, bank; esker
rotko gorge, gap
rova hill, mountain (burnt small mountain) L
runni spring, pool
räme bog, pinebog, swamp (infertile peatbog with stunted pines)
saajo grove in the peatland L
saari island
saaristo archipelago
sahi rapid (small rapid)
saivo lake (limpid mountain lake) L
salmi strait
salo wilderness (large forest area); island (large wooded island)
santa sand
satama harbour, haven
selkonen backwoods (large, uninhabited wilderness)
selkä 'back', hill, ridge (gently sloping elongated elevation); offing (open water area, offing of a sea or lake) L
selänne ridge (gently sloping elongated elevation)
silta bridge
sola defile, pass
soppi corner (corner of a village), nook
suntti strait
suo peatland (damp peatland), bog, fen, marsh
suppa esker gap
suu mouth, estuary
Suur(i)- big, great, large
suvanto still water
sydänmaa backwoods (uninhabited wild)
syrjä side (outlying place)
syvä, syvänne deep (hollow in a lake)
särkkä bank, reef
taipale, taival isthmus; way, stage
Taka- back
talo house; farm
tammi dam; oak
tekojärvi reservoir
tie road, way
tieva sandy ridge, sandy hillock L
tunturi fell, mountain (mountain with treeless top) L
törmä bank, brink
töyry, töyräs bank, bluff, rise
uoma channel; bog (large treeless bog) L
uopaja, see *vuopaja* L
uura, uuro cleff, ravine (narrow, deep and steep cleff)
Uus(i)- new
vaara hill, mountain (hill or mointain with trees on the top)
vaha stone (erratic block, erratic boulder)
vainio field (cultivated, arable land)
valkama boat-shore, boatcove
Valkea-, Valkia- white
Vanha- old
vesi 'water', lake (large lake)
viita coppice, thicket (leafy thicket)
virta stream, flow, river
vuo flow
vuolle current, torrent
vuoma bog (large treeless bog) L
vuopaja, vuopio cove in a river; pond (former meander) L
vuori mountain, hill (steep-sided elevation)
vuotso narrow peatland L
Vähä- little, small
Väli- central, mid, middle
Ylä-, Yläinen, Yli-, Ylinen upper
äyräs bank, brink

4.2 Swedish

The vocabulary used by the speakers of Swedish in Finland does not differ essentially from that used in Sweden. See Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors – Sweden.

4.3 Sámi[2]

The list comprises Northern Sámi landscape terms. The form conforming to the older spelling is given in parentheses in italic. Definitions in parentheses after English equivalents.

ája, ádjat (*aja, adjag*) source, spring; brook
ávži (*avdší*) canyon, gorge
Badje– (*Pâdje*) upper
bákti, bákte (*pakti, pakte*) steep bluff, cliff, rock
bálggis (*palggis*) path
bealdu (*peäldu*) field
Boaris, Boares– (*Poaris, Poares–*) old
buolža (*puoldša*) esker
Čáhppat, Čáhppes– (*Čahppad, Čahppes–*) black
čoalbmi (*tšoalbmi*) strait
čohkka (*tšohkka*) peak, mountain
čopma (*tšobma*) hill
Davvi, Davve– (*Tâvvi, Tâvve–*) north, northern
dievvá (*tievva*) hill, slope
duottar (*tuoddar*) fell, fjeld, tundra
eana (*eäna*) land
eatnangeaidnu (*eädnamkeäidnu*) road
eatnu (*eädnu*) stream, flow
Gaska– (*Kâska–*) central, middle
gáldu, gáldo (*kaldu, kaldo*) source, spring
gávpot (*kavpog*) town
geađgi (*keäđgi*) stone, boulder
geaidnu road
geavŋŋis (*keävŋŋis*) cataract, waterfall (rapids with fall in a great river)
gilli (*killi*) village, hamlet
gorsa (*korsa*) gorge
gorži (*kordší*) waterfall
Govdat, Govda– (*Kovdag, Kovda–*) broad, wide
Guhkki, Guhkes– (kuhkki, kuhkes–) long
guoika (*kuoihka*) rapid
gurra (*kurra*) gorge, gully, pass
jávri (*javrí*) lake
jeaggi (*jeäggi*) bog
johka (*johka*) river
lásis (*lasis*) glaciated rock (bare, level or slanting smooth rock)
lietna (*liedna*) province, county
Lulli, Lulle (*Lulli, Lulle–*) south, southern
luokta (*luokta*) bay, gulf
luoppal (*luobbal*) tarn (river enlargement)
Máddi, Mátta (*Maddi, Madda*) south, southern
máđii pathway
muotki (*muotki*) isthmus
njavvi (*njâvvi*) current (fast-slowing stream)
njárga (*njarga*) cape, point
njunni (*njunní*) 'nose', spur
Nuorti, Nuorte– (*Nuorti, Nuorte–*) east, eastern
oaivi (*oaivi*) rounded mountain (round-shaped top of mountain)
Oarji, Oarje– (*Oarji, Oarje–*) west, western
savu (*sâvu*) still water, broad
skáidi (*skaidi*) interfluve (the land between two waterways which join)
Stuoris, Stuorra– (*Stuoris, Stuorra–*) large, great
suolu (*suolu*) island, islet
Uhcci, Uhca (*Uhttsi, Uhtsa*) small
Unni, Unna (*Unni, Unna*) small
vággi (*vaggi*) valley
várri (*varrí*) hill (hill or mountain with trees on the top
Vuolle–, Vuolli (*Vuolle–, Vuolli*) lower, under, nether
vuopmi (*vuobmi*) woodland; valley bottom (flattish stretch of a valley)
vuotna (*vuodna*) fiord
vuovdi (*vuovdi*) forest, wood

[2] Revised by Samuli Aikio (Research Institute for the Languages of Finland)

5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN FINNISH MAPS

The list is comprised of the most commonly used abbreviations. They are alphabetized according to the abbreviations.

Abbreviation	Decoding	English equivalent
Amp.r.	ampumarata fi	shooting range
Ast.	vesiasteikko fi	water level gauge
Avstj.	avstjälpningsplats sv	dump, dumping area
Badstr.	badstrand sv	beach (bathing beach)
Bollpl.	bollplan sv	ball park
Brandbev., Br.bev.	brandbevakning sv	fire guard station
Brandst.	brandstation sv	fire station
Busst.	busstation sv	bus station
Camp.plats./Camp.	campingplats sv	camping ground
Ckl.v.	cykelvägen sv	cycle path
Fridl./F	fridlyst sv	under protection
F.hus	föreningshus sv	club house
Hdl	handel sv	shop, market
Hot.	hotelli fi, hotell sv	hotel
Huolt.as./H.as.	huoltoasema fi	service station
Hälsoc.	hälsocentral sv	health center
Hälsost.	hälsostation sv	private health center
Idr.	idrottsplats sv	sports area
Inkv.	inkvarteringsaffär sv	lodging-house
K.	koulu fi	school
K.talo	kaupungintalo fi	town hall, city hall
K.talo	kunnantalo fi	town hall
Kaatop.	kaatopaikka fi	dump, dumping area
Kpa	kauppa fi	shop, market
Kraftv.	kraftverk sv	power station
Kuntor.	kuntorata fi	condition track
Kursc.	kurscentral sv	residential college
Kurssik.	kurssikeskus fi	residential college
L.as.	linja-autoasema fi	bus station
Leir./Leir.alue	leirintäalue fi	camping ground
Lomak.	lomakylä fi	resort village
Ls.alue	luonnonsuojelualue fi	nature reserve
Maj.liike	majoitusliike fi	lodging-house
Mot.	motelli fi, motell sv	motel
Mus.	museo fi, museum sv	museum
Näköt.	näkötorni fi	observation tower
P	posti fi, post sv	post office
Pallok.	pallokenttä fi	ball park
Paloas.	paloasema fi	fire station
Palov.	palovartio fi	fire guard station
Perusk.	peruskoulu fi	basic school
Pp.tie	polkupyörätie fi	cycle path
Pys.alue/Pys.al.	pysäköintialue fi	parking place
Pälsf.	pälsfarm sv	fur farm
Rauh./R	rauhoitettu kohde fi	under protection
Ravir.	ravirata fi	trotting-track
Retk.m.	retkeilymaja fi	youth hostel
Rukoush.	rukoushuone fi	chapel, prayerhouse
S.talo	seurantalo fi	club house
Sair.	sairaala fi	hospital

Sem.by	semesterby sv	resort village
Servicest./Serv.	servicestation sv	service station
Sjukh.	sjukhus sv	hospital
Skj.b.	skjutbana sv	shooting range
Sk.	skola sv	school
Stadsh.	stadshus sv	town hall, city hall
Terv.as.	terveysasema fi	private health center
Terv.k.	terveyskeskus fi	health center
Travb.	travbana sv	trotting-track
Turkist.	turkistarha fi	fur farm
Uimah.	uimahalli fi	indoor swimming pool
Uimar.	uimaranta fi	beach (bathing beach)
Urh.	urheilupaikka fi	sports area
Utsiktst.	utsiktstorn sv	observation tower
Vandr.h.	vandrarhem sv	youth hostel
Vanhaink./Vanh.k.	vanhainkoti fi	old people's home
Vir.t.	virastotalo fi	office block, office
Vt	vesitorni fi	water tower
Åldr.h.	åldringshem sv	old people's home
Ämb.h.	ämbetshus sv	office block, office

6 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF FINLAND

Since February 1997, the municipalities of Finland have been grouped into twenty provinces (fi ***maakunta***, sv ***landskap***). Since September 1997, the regional administration of the State is divided into 6 counties (fi ***lääni***, sv ***län***). With the exception of Åland all provinces and counties are either unilingual Finnish or bilingual with Finnish majority, but most of them have two official names. The new administrative provinces have sometimes the same or partly the same names as the historical provinces. These names have often spread into foreign languages in their Swedish forms in the time when Finland was part of Sweden (before 1809), and sometimes survive in those languages as exonyms (e.g. Karelia, Ostrobothnia, Lapland).

6.1 Historical provinces

1. Varsinais-Suomi fi, Egentliga Finland sv, Finland Proper en, Finlande propre fr
2. Uusimaa fi, Nyland sv
3. Satakunta fi, sv
4. Häme fi, Tavastland sv, Tavastia en, Tavastie fr
5. Savo fi, Savolax sv
6. Karjala fi, Karelen sv, Karelia en, Carélie fr
7. Pohjanmaa fi, Österbotten sv, Ostrobothnia en, Ostrobothnie fr
8. Lappi fi, Lapland sv, Lapland en, Laponie fr
9. Åland sv, Ahvenanmaa fi

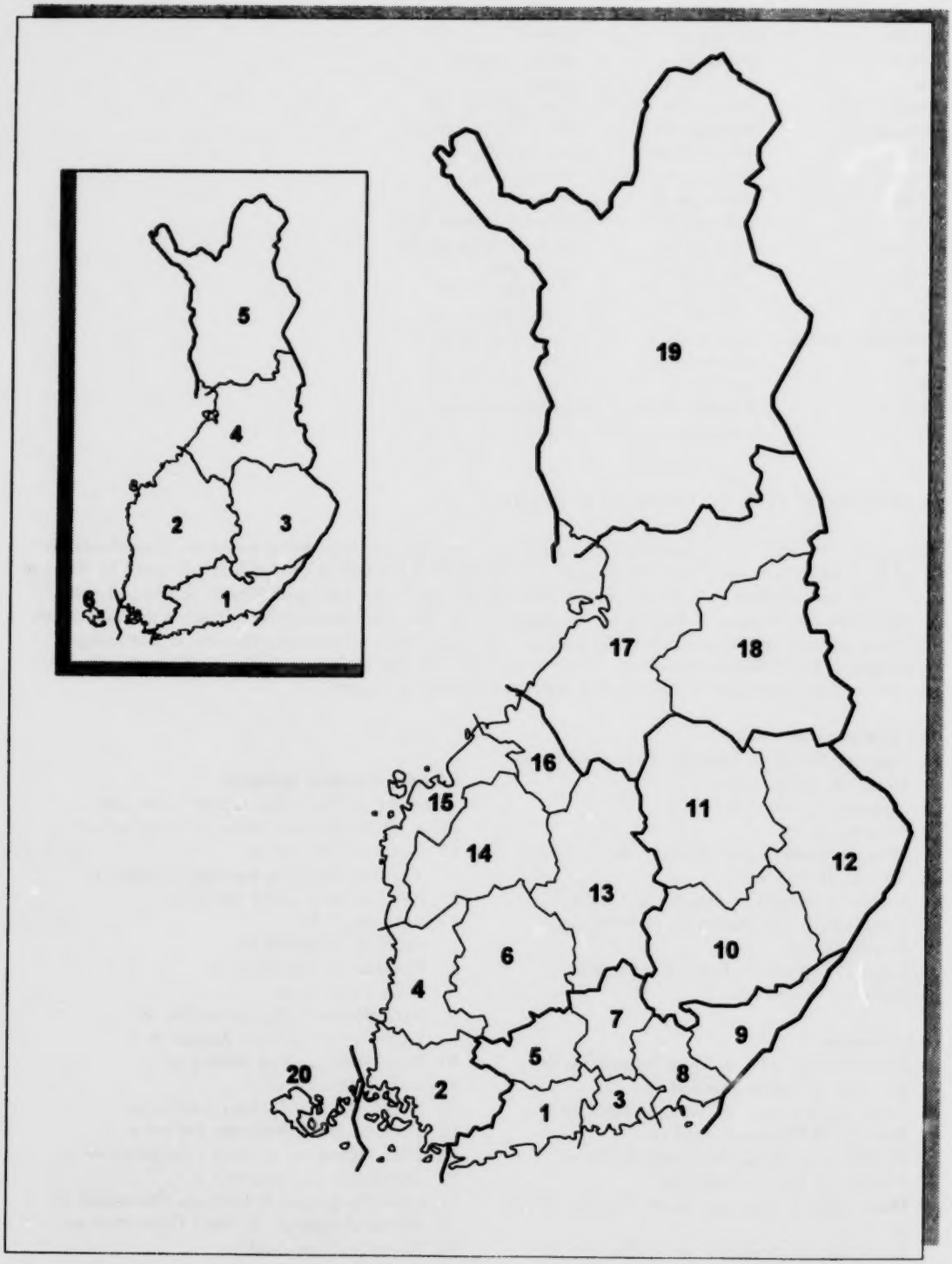
6.2 Counties

1. Etelä-Suomen lääni fi, Södra Finlands län sv, Province of Southern Finland en
2. Länsi-Suomen lääni fi, Västra Finlands län sv, Province of Western Finland en
3. Itä-Suomen lääni fi, Östra Finlands län sv, Province of Eastern Finland en
4. Oulun lääni fi, Uleåborgs län sv, Province of Oulu en
5. Lapin lääni fi, Lapplands län sv, Province of Lapland en
6. Ålands län sv, Ahvenanmaan lääni fi, Province of Åland en

6.3 Administrative provinces

In October of 1997, some names for the new administrative provinces were yet to be ratified.

1. Uusimaa fi, Nyland sv
2. Varsinais-Suomi fi, Egentliga Finland sv
3. Itä-Uusimaa fi, Östra Nyland sv
4. Satakunta fi, sv
5. Häme fi, Tavastland sv
6. Pirkanmaa fi, Birkaland sv
7. Päijät-Häme fi, sv
8. Kymenlaakso fi, Kymmenedalen sv
9. Etelä-Karjala fi, Södra Karelen sv
10. Etelä-Savo fi, Södra Savolax sv
11. Savo fi, Savolax sv
12. Pohjois-Karjala fi, Norra Karelen sv
13. Keski-Suomi fi, Mellersta Finland sv
14. Etelä-Pohjanmaa fi, Södra Österbotten sv
15. Österbotten sv, Pohjanmaa fi
16. Keski-Pohjanmaa fi, Mellersta Österbotten sv
17. Pohjois-Pohjanmaa fi, Norra Österbotten sv
18. Kainuu fi, Kajanaland sv
19. Lappi fi, Lappland sv
20. Åland sv



Map 2. Administrative Regions of Finland (see numbers on previous page)

6.4 Municipalities

The basic administrative area of Finland is a municipality (fi *kunta*, sv *kommun*). In 1997, the country was divided into 452 municipalities of which 389 were monolingual Finnish, 20 were bilingual with a Finnish majority, 21 were monolingual Swedish, and 22 were bilingual with a Swedish majority. The Council of State decides every tenth year – after a census – about which category each of the municipalities belongs to. The current decision (1364/92) is effective from the year 1993 through the year 2002.

The lists 1 and 2 below indicate the language situation of the municipalities.

List 1: The municipalities of Finland, alphabetized according to their Finnish names (except for those having only Swedish names). The majority names are written in **bold letters** and the Swedish names in *italics*. Bilingual municipalities whose majority language is Finnish are indicated by the symbol F–S; those whose majority language is Swedish are indicated by S–F. Monolingual Finnish municipalities are indicated by the symbol F, and monolingual Swedish parishes by the symbol S.

Urban municipalities (towns and cities) are indicated by an asterix (*). Monolingual Finnish municipalities are marked by a letter F and monolingual Swedish municipalities by a letter S. Bilingual municipalities with Finnish majority are marked by F–S and those with Swedish majority by S–F. The number indicates the county in which the municipality is located (see above). The Sámi names of the four northernmost municipalities Enontekiö, Inari, Sodankylä and Utsjoki are given at the end of lists.

Alahärmä F 2
Alajärvi* F 2
Alastaro F 2
Alavieska F 4
Alavus F 2
Anjalankoski* F 1
Anttola F 3
Artjärvi – *Artsjö* F 1
Asikkala F 1
Askainen – *Villnäs* F 2
Askola F 1
Aura F 2
Brändö S 6

Dragsfjärd S–F 2

Eckerö S 6
Elimäki F 1
Eno F 3
Enonkoski F 3
Enontekiö – *Enontekis* F 5
Espoo – *Esbo** F–S 1
Eura F 2
Eurajoki – *Euraåminne* F 2
Evijärvi F 2

Finström S 6
Forssa* F 1
Föglö S 2

Geta S 6

Haapajärvi* F 4
Haapavesi 4, F
Hailuoto – *Karlö* 4, F
Halikko 2, F
Halsua 2, F
Hamina – *Fredrikshamn* 1, F
Hammarland 6, S
Hankasalmi 2, F
Hanko – *Hangö**, F–S
Harjavalta* 2, F
Hartola 1, F
Hattula 1, F
Hauho 1, F
Haukipudas F 4
Haukivuori F 3
Hausjärvi F 1
Heinola* F 1
Heinävesi F 3
Helsinki – *Helsingfors** F–S 1
Himanka F 2
Hirvensalmi F 3
Hollola F 1
Honkajoki F 2
Houtskari – ***Houtskär*** S 2
Huittinen* F 2
Humppila F 1
Hyrynsalmi F 4
Hyvinkää – *Hyvinge** F 1
Hämeenkoski F 1
Hämeenkyrö – *Tavastkyrö* F 2
Hämeenlinna – *Tavastehus** F 1

Ii F 4
Iisalmi – *Idensalmi** F 3
Iitti F 1
Ikaalinen – *Ikalis** F 3
Ilmajoki F 2
Ilomantsi – *Ilomants* F 3
Imatra* F 1
Inari – *Enare* F 5
Iniö S–F 2
Inkoo – ***Ingå*** S–F 1
Isojoki – *Storå* F 2
Isokyrö – *Storkyro* F 2

Jaala F 1
Jalasjärvi F 2
Janakkala F 1
Joensuu* F 3
Jokioinen – *Jockis* F 1
Jomala S 6
Joroinen – *Jorois* F 3
Joutsa F 2
Joutseno F 1
Juankoski F 3
Jurva F 2
Juuka F 3
Juupajoki F 2
Juva F 3
Jyväskylä* F 2
Jyväskylän mlk. – *Jyväskylä lk.* F 2
Jämijärvi F 2
Jämsä* F 2
Jämsänkoski F 2
Jäppilä F 3
Järvenpää – *Träskända** F 1

Kaarina – *S:t Karins* F 2
Kaavi F 3
Kajaani – *Kajana** F 4
Kalajoki F 4
Kalvola F 1

/...

Kangasala F 2
Kangaslampi F 3
Kangasniemi F 3
Kankaanpää* F 2
Kannonkoski F 2
Kannus* F 2
Karijoki – *Bötom* F 2
Karinainen F 2
Karjaa – ***Karis*** S–F 1
Karjalohja – *Karislojo* F 1
Karkkila – *Högfors** F 1
Karstula F 2
Karttula F 3
Karvia F 2
Kaskinen – *Kaskö** F–S 2
Kauhajoki F 2
Kauhava* F 2
Kauniainen – *Grankulla** F–S 1
Kaustinen – *Kaustby* F 2
Keitele F 3
Kemi* F 5
Kemijärvi* F 5
Keminmaa F 5
Kemiö – ***Kimito*** S–F 2
Kempele F 4
Kerava – *Kervo** F 1
Kerimäki F 3
Kestilä F 4
Kesälahti F 3
Keuruu* F 2
Kihniö F 2
Kiihtelysvaara F 3
Kiikala F 2
Kiikoinen F 2
Kiiminki F 4
Kinnula F 2
Kirkkonummi – *Kyrkslätt* F–S 1
Kisko F 2
Kitee* F 3
Kittilä F 5
Kiukainen F 2
Kiuruvesi* F 3
Kivijärvi F 2
Kodisjoki F 2
Kokemäki – *Kumo** F 2
Kokkola – *Karleby** F–S 2
Kolari F 5
Konnevesi F 2
Kontiolahti 3, F
Korpilahti 2, F
Korppoo – ***Korpo*** 2, S–F
Korsnäs 2, S
Kortesjärvi 2, F
Koski Tl. – *Koski Åbo l.* 2, F
Kotka* 1, F
Kouvola* 1, F
Kristiinankaupunki – ***Kristinestad**** 2, S–F
Kruunupyy – ***Kronoby*** 2, S–F
Kuhmalahti 2, F
Kuhmo* 4, F
Kuhmoinen 2, F
Kuivaniemi 4, F
Kullaa 2, F
Kumlinge 6, S
Kuopio* 3, F
Kuorevesi 2, F
Kuortane 2, F
Kurikka* 2, F
Kuru 2, F
Kustavi – *Gustavs* 2, F
Kuusamo 4, F
Kuusankoski* 1, F
Kuusjoki 2, F
Kylmäkoski 2, F
Kyyjärvi 2, F
Kälviä – *Kelviå* 2, F
Kärkölä 1, F
Kärsämäki 4, F
Kökar 6, S
Köyliö – *Kjulo* 2, F

Lahti – *Lahtis** 1, F
Laihia – *Laihela* 2, F
Laitila* 2, F
Lammi 1, F
Lapinjärvi – *Lappträsk* 1, F–S
Lapinlahti 3, F
Lappajärvi 2, F
Lappeenranta – *Villmanstrand** 1, F
Lappi 2, F
Lapua – *Lappo** 2, F
Laukaa 2, F
Lavia 2, F
Lehtimäki 2, F
Leivonmäki 2, F
Lemi 1, F
Lemland 6, S
Lempäälä F 2
Lemu F 2
Leppävirta F 3
Lestijärvi F 2
Lieksa* F 3
Lieto – *Lundo* F 2
Liljendal S–F 1
Liminka – *Limingo* F 4
Liperi F 3
Lohja – *Lojo** F 1
Lohtaja – *Lochteå* F 2
Loimaa* F 2
Loimaan kunta – *Loimaa kommun* F 2
Loppi F 1
Loviisa – *Lovisa** F–S 1
Luhanka F 2
Lumijoki F 4
Lumparland S 6
Luopioinen F 2
Luoto – ***Larsmo*** S 2
Luumäki F 1
Luvia F 2
Längelmäki F 2

Maalahti – ***Malax*** S–F 2
Maaninka F 3
Maarianhamina – ***Mariehamn**** S 6
Maksamaa – ***Maxmo*** S 2
Marttila F 2
Masku F 2
Mellilä F 2
Merijärvi F 4
Merikarvia – *Sastmola* F 2
Merimasku F 2
Miehikkälä F 1
Mietoinen F 2
Mikkeli – *S:t Michels** F 3
Mikkelin mlk. – *S:t Michels lk.* F 3
Mouhijärvi F 2
Muhos F 4
Multia F 2
Muonio F 5
Mustasaari – ***Korsholm*** S–F 2
Muurame F 2
Muurla F 2
Mynämäki F 2
Myrskylä – *Mörskom* F–S 1
Mäntsälä F 1
Mänttä* F 2
Mäntyharju F 3
Naantali – *Nådendal** 2, F
Nakkila 2, F
Nastola F 1
Nauvo – ***Nagu*** S–F 2,
Nilsiä F 3
Nivala F 4
Nokia* F 2
Noormarkku – *Norrmark* F 2
Nousiainen – *Nousis* F 2
Nummi–Pusula F 1
Nurmes* F 3
Nurmijärvi F 1
Nurmo F 2
Närpiö – ***Närpes*** S–F 2

Oravainen – ***Oravais*** S–F 2
Orimattila* F 1
Oripää F 2
Orivesi* F 2

/...

Oulainen* F 4
Oulu – *Uleåborg** F 4
Oulunsalo F 4
Outokumpu* F 3

Padasjoki F 1
Paimio – *Pemar** F 2
Paltamo F 4
Parainen – *Pargas** S–F 2
Parikkala F 1
Parkano* F 2
Pattijoki F 4
Pedersören kunta – *Pedersöre* S–F 2
Pelkosenniemi F 5
Pello F 5
Perho F 2
Pernaja – *Pernå* S–F 1
Perniö – *Bjärnå* F 2
Pertteli F 2
Pertunmaa F 3
Peräseinäjoki F 2
Petäjävesi F 2
Pieksämäen mlk. – *Pieksämäki lk.* F 3
Pieksämäki* F 3
Pielavesi F 3
Pietarsaari – *Jakobstad** S–F 2
Pihtipudas F 2
Piikkiö – *Pikis* F 2
Piippola F 4
Pirkkala – *Birkala* F 2
Pohja – *Pojo* F–S 1
Polvijärvi F 3
Pomarkku – *Påmark* F 2
Pori – *Björneborg** F 2
Pornainen – *Borgnäs* F 1
Porvoo – *Borgå* 1, F–S
Posio 5, F
Pudasjärvi 4, F
Pukkila 1, F
Pulkkila 4, F
Punkaharju 3, F
Punkalaidun 2, F
Puolanka 4, F
Puumala 3, F
Pyhtää – *Pyttis* 1, F–S
Pyhäjoki 4, F
Pyhäjärvi 4, F
Pyhäntä 4, F
Pyhäranta 2, F
Pyhäselkä 3, F
Pylkönmäki 2, F
Pälkäne 2, F
Pöytyä 2, F

Raahe – *Brahestad** 4, F
Raisio – *Reso** 2, F
Rantasalmi 3, F
Rantsila 4, F
Ranua 5, F
Rauma – *Raumo** 2, F
Rautalampi 3, F
Rautavaara 3, F
Rautjärvi 1, F
Reisjärvi 4, F
Renko 1, F
Riihimäki* 1, F
Ristiina 3, F
Ristijärvi 4, F
Rovaniemen mlk. – *Rovaniemi lk.* 5, F
Rovaniemi* 5, F
Ruokolahti 1, F
Ruotsinpyhtää – *Strömfors* 1, F–S
Ruovesi 2, F
Rusko 2, F
Ruukki 4, F
Rymättylä – *Rimito* 2, F
Rääkkylä 3, F

Saari 1, F
Saarijärvi* 2, F
Sahalahti 2, F
Salla 5, F
Salo* 2, F
Saltvik 6, S
Sammatti 1, F
Sauvo – *Sagu* F 2
Savitaipale F 1
Savonlinna – *Nyslott** F 3
Savonranta F 3
Savukoski F 5
Seinäjoki* F 2
Sipoo – *Sibbo* S–F 1
Sievi F 4
Siikainen F 2
Siikajoki F 4
Siilinjärvi F 3
Simo F 5
Siuntio – *Sjundeå* F–S 1
Sodankylä F 5
Soini F 2
Somero* F 2
Sonkajärvi F 3
Sotkamo F 4
Sottunga S 6
Sulkava, F 3
Sumiainen F 2
Sund S 6
Suodenniemi F 2
Suolahti* F 2
Suomenniemi F 1
Suomusjärvi F 2
Suomussalmi F 4
Suonenjoki* F 3
Sysmä F 1
Säkylä F 2
Särkisalo – *Finby* F–S 2

Taipalsaari F 1
Taivalkoski F 4
Taivassalo – *Tövsala* F 2
Tammela F 1
Tammisaari – *Ekenäs** S–F 1
Tampere – *Tammerfors** F 2
Tarvasjoki F 2
Temmes F 4
Tervo F 3
Tervola F 5
Teuva – *Östermark* F 2
Tohmajärvi F 3
Toholampi F 2
Toijala* F 2
Toivakka F 2
Tornio – *Torneå** F 5
Turku – *Åbo** F–S 2
Tuulos F 1
Tuupovaara F 3
Tuusniemi F 3
Tuusula – *Tusby* F 1
Tyrnävä F 4
Töysä 2, F

Ullava 2, F
Ulvila – *Ulvsby* F 2
Urjala F 2
Utajärvi F 4
Utsjoki F 5
Uukuniemi F 1
Uurainen F 2
Uusikaarlepyy – *Nykarleby** S–F 2
Uusikaupunki – *Nystad** F 2

Vaala F 4
Vaasa – *Vasa** F–S 2
Vahto F 2
Valkeakoski* F 2
Valkeala F 1
Valtimo F 3
Vammala* F 2
Vampula F 2
Vantaa – *Vanda** F–S 1
Varkaus* F 3
Varpaisjärvi F 3
Vehkalahti – *Veckelax* F 1
Vehmaa F 2
Vehmersalmi F 3
Velkua F 2

/...

Vesanto F 3
Vesilahti F 2
Veteli – *Vetil* F 2
Vieremä F 3
Vihanti F 4
Vihti – *Vichtis* F 1
Viiala F 2
Viitasaari* F 2
Viljakkala F 2
Vilppula F 2
Vimpeli F 2
Virolahti F 1
Virrat – *Virdois** F 2
Virtasalmi F 3
Vuolijoki F 4
Vårdö S 6
Vähäkyrö – *Lillkyro* F 2
Värtsilä F 3
Västanfjärd S–F 2
Vöyri – *Vörå* S–F 2

Yli–Ii F 4
Ylihärmä F 2
Ylikiiminki F 4
Ylistaro F 2
Ylitornio – *Övertorneå* F 5
Ylivieska* F 4
Ylämaa F 1
Yläne 2, F
Ylöjärvi 2, F
Ypäjä 1, F

Ätsä 2, F
Ähtäri – *Etseri** 2, F
Äänekoski* 2, F

List 2: The municipalities of Finland which have two official names, alphabetized according to their Swedish names. The majority names are written in **bold letters.**

Artsjö – **Artjärvi**

Birkala – **Pirkkala**
Bjärnå – **Perniö**
Björneborg – **Pori**
Borgnäs – **Porvoinen**
Borgå – **Porvoo**
Brahestad – **Raahe**
Bötom – **Karijoki**

Ekenäs – Tammisaari
Enare – **Inari**
Enontekis – **Enontekiö**
Esbo – **Espoo**
Etseri – **Ähtäri**
Euraåminne – **Eurajoki**

Finby – **Särkisalo**
Fredrikshamn – **Hamina**
Grankulla – **Kauniainen**
Gustavs – **Kustavi**

Hangö – **Hanko**
Helsingfors – **Helsinki**
Houtskär – Houtskari
Hyvinge – **Hyvinkää**
Högfors – **Karkkila**

Idensalmi – **Iisalmi**
Ikalis – **Ikaalinen**
Ilomants – **Ilomantsi**
Ingå – Inkoo

Jakobstad – Pietarsaari

Jockis – **Jokioinen**
Jorois – **Joroinen**
Kajana – **Kajaani**
Karis – Karjaa
Karislojo – **Karjalohja**
Karleby – **Kokkola**
Karlö – **Hailuoto**
Kaskö – **Kaskinen**
Kaustby – **Kaustinen**
Kelviå – **Kälviä**
Kervo – **Kerava**
Kimito – Kemiö
Kjulo – **Köyliö**
Korpo – Korppoo
Korsholm – Mustasaari
Koski Åbo l. – **Koski Tl.**
Kristinestad – Kristiinankaupunki

Kronoby – Kruunupyy
Kumo – **Kokemäki**
Kyrkslätt – **Kirkkonummi**
Lahtis – **Lahti**
Laihela – **Laihia**
Lappo – **Lapua**
Lappträsk – **Lapinjärvi**
Larsmo – Luoto
Lillkyro – **Vähäkyrö**
Limingo – **Liminka**
Lochteå – **Lohtaja**
Loimaa kommun – **Loimaan kunta**
Lojo – **Lohja**
Lojo kommun – **Lohjan** kunta
Lovisa – **Loviisa**
Lundo – **Lieto**
Malax – Maalahti
Mariehamn – Maarianhamina
Maxmo – Maksamaa
Mörskom – **Myrskylä**
Nagu – Nauvo
Norrmark – **Noormarkku**
Nousis – **Nousiainen**
Nykarleby – Uusikaarlepyy
Nyslott – **Savonlinna**
Nystad – **Uusikaupunki**
Nådendal – **Naantali**
Närpes – Närpiö
Oravais – Oravainen
Pargas – Parainen
Pedersöre – Pedersören kunta
Pemar – **Paimio**
Pernå – Pernaja
Pieksämäki lk. – **Pieksämäen** mlk.
Pikis – **Piikkiö**
Pojo – **Pohja**
Pyttis – **Pyhtää**
Påmark – **Pomarkku**
Raumo – **Rauma**
Reso – **Raisio**
Rimito – **Rymättylä**
Rovaniemi lk. – **Rovaniemen mlk.**
S:t Karins – **Kaarina**
S:t Michel – **Mikkeli**
S:t Michels lk. – **Mikkelin mlk.**
Sagu – **Sauvo**
Sastmola – **Merikarvia**
Sibbo – Sipoo
Sjundeå – **Siuntio**
Storkyro – **Isokyrö**
Storå – **Isojoki**
Strömfors – **Ruotsinpyhtää**
Tammerfors – **Tampere**
Tavastehus – **Hämeenlinna**
Tavastkyro – **Hämeenkyrö**
Torneå – **Tornio**
Träskända – **Järvenpää**
Tusby – **Tuusula**
Tövsala – **Taivassalo**
Uleåborg – **Oulu**
Ulvsby – **Ulvila**
Vanda – **Vantaa**
Vasa – **Vaasa**
Veckelax – **Vehkalahti**
Vetil – **Veteli**
Vichtis – **Vihti**
Villmanstrand – **Lappeenranta**
Villnäs – **Askainen**
Virdois – **Virrat**
Vörå – Vöyri
Åbo – **Turku**
Östermark – **Teuva**
Övertorneå – **Ylitornio**

Sámi parish names (I = Inari Sámi, N = Northern Sámi, Sk = Skolt Sámi) in Sámi home district with parallel Finnish names:

Enontekiö = Eanodat N; Inari = Aanaar I, Aanar Sk, Anár N; Sodankylä = Soađegilli N; Utsjoki = Ohcejohka N.

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SEVENTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 13-22 January 1998
Item 6 (b) of the provisional agenda*

TOPONYMIC DATA FILES: DATA ELEMENTS REQUIRED

Database of geographical names from the territory of the Slovak Republic

Paper submitted by Slovakia**

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* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Mária Kováčová, Geodetic and Cartographic Institute, Bratislava, Slovakia.

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Database of geographical names from the territory of the Slovak Republic

In 1995 in the branch of the Authority of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as „ÚGKK" or „Authority") the creation of computer-aided database of geographical names from the territory of the Slovak Republic started on the basis of a new project in the extent of BM at a scale 1:10 000 (hereinafter referred to as BM 10).
The database is made up of the file of names of all named non-residential objects BM 10, which were standardized by the Authority in the years 1983-1994 and published in the edition United Nations Geographical Gazetteers of the Slovak Republic, as well as names of municipalities and their parts. The gazetteers were published by individual districts of the Slovak Republic. As a source of information of the names of municipalities and parts of municipalities serves the statistical lexicon of municipalities of the Slovak Republic, published by Statistical Bureau of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic.
All names of non-residential and residential objects, which are not administrative units, are located according to cadastral area, municipality, district and county. All names of administrative units, it means the names of cadastral units, municipalities, municipality parts and districts are located according to all administrative unit of higher order. At the same time to all names are alocated geographical coordinates, which are determined by interpolation using template with the precision up to 5 ".
All names of hills, vallies and saddles are classed into orographic units according to valid orographic division of Slovakia. Water course names are classed into water sheds according to systematic water management division.

Input form for each database object contains the following items:

- the name of a county
- the code of a county
- the name of a district, abbreviation of a district
- the code of a district
- the name of a municipalitu
- the code of a municipality
- the name of a cadastral area
- the code of a cadastral area
- standardized name
- the date of standardization
- possible previous standardized form of a name
- the duration of validity of the previous standardized form of a name
- feature, abbreviation of the feature
- occurance in BM 10 map sheets
- classification regarding the orographic unit
- the code of an orographic unit
- classification regarding the watershed
- the code of a watershed
- complementary data (spot height)
- geographical coordinates

Software makes possible both the output of all files of names with all items entering the database and variable outputs according to single items or optional combination of loaded

items. Further it enables the searching of names according to optional configuration of speech-sounds in optional part of the name, or, as the case may be, in multi-word names the searching according to single words in a name.
Utility is made in two versions. 1st version serves the database administrator who provides adding and updating the data and at the same time uses the database for various purposes. 2nd version of the program, which does not allow to change data, is provided to all who are interested in database exploitation.
The database is updated as a routine after checking the changes and closing the standardized procedure by the decision on the standardization of changed name.
Wide range of possibilities how to manipulate the names allows to exploit the database not only for the purpose of cartographic work creation, but is also a base for onomastic change.
Until 1 September 1997 partial database was created in the range of 23 districts from the total number of 79. Completed districts are Bánovce nad Bebravou, Banská Bystrica, Brezno, Bytča, Hlohovec, Kežmarok, Komárno, Liptovský Mikuláš, Malacky, Nitra, Partizánske, Pezinok, Piešťany, Poprad, Rimavská Sobota, Ružomberok, Senica, Skalica, Stará Ľubovňa, Topoľčany, Trebišov, Trnava and Žilina. Data from the database may be distributed to those interested by means of printed sets or floppy discs.
Either all database or the data from chosen territory of SR may be provided to the applicant.
At present the database of names is not linked to the digital basic map of scale 1:10 000, which so far is just being created too. In the near future the linkage of the database of names to this map, using common software, is planned.

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TERMINOLOGY IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

The problem of the obligatory character of the standardized geographical names with diacritic

Paper submitted by Slovakia**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Jana Dudrová and by Imrich Horňanský, Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of Slovakia.

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Jana DUDROVÁ and Imrich HORŇANSKÝ, Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Authority of the Slovak Republic

The problem of the obligatory character standardized geographical names with diacritics

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1. Diacritic is a sign, usually small, placed above, below, or across the letter or group of letters in order to change phonemic value of the original letter (s). ([1], term No. 068).

Diacritic represents an important and irreplaceable item of many languages. The presence or absence of the diacritic in the written form of a word, or the presence of different diacritic in a word in comparison with the competitive word represents a word with different phonemic value and, consequently, with different meaning of the word. This phenomenon applies both for common name and proper name vocabulary. Accordingly in the group of languages which use diacritics the existence of diacritics in geographic names is inevitable, because otherwise the standardized forms of names would not be able to fulfil their identification function and misinformation would occur.

2. In the activities of the UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names (hereinafter referred to as SGN) and activities on the level of the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names UNGEGN diacritic problems are dealt with periodically. It is a process, which reflects the conflict between the defenders of non-respecting, ignoring diacritics in geographical names of other countries and the defenders of inevitable existence of diacritics, who follow the knowledge of real needs, knowledge of the functionality of diacritics and, consequently, are aware of irreplaceability of diacritics.

The resolution of the first UN Conference on SGN No. 1/10 admitted that diacritics, which accompany letters of the Roman alphabet in many languages, make up an integral part of the spelling of these languages and therefore it recommended that for international use all geographic names oficially written in these alphabets remain unmodified even, and indeed particularly, when they are written in capital letters.

The breach of this attitude stated in the Resolution No. 1/10 can be seen in the Resolution of the third Conference No. III/19, which recommended that the required lists of exonyms do not contain selected categories of exonyms, apart from others neither those, which differ from official names only by ommission, addition or alteration of diacritics.

The attempt not to respect the recommendation No. I/10 is illustrated, in addition, by this example. The Glossary of Toponymic Terminology submitted to the 6th UN Conference on SGN [1] in the term No 088 stated that exonym is a name used in a specific language for a topographic feature situated outside the area where that language has official status, and differing from the endonym not only by diacritics or conversion. According to that the Czech form of the name of the feature situated in the Czech Republic **Mariánské Lázně** and the Slovak form **Mariánske Lázne** would be endonyms, or the Hungarian form of the name of feature situated in Hungaria **Budapest** and also the Slovak form of the name **Budapešť** would be endonyms, which obviously cannot be agreed with, because they are the names with different phonemic forms.

3. From the source material of the Slovak standardized geographical names were excerpted the examples of the couples, which illustrate the subject of this paper. The essential part of excerpted standardized geographic names occurs even several times. In all excerpted cases of couples (in a few cases even trios) they are the with different phonemic forms.

Baba - a hill in the village of Križovany in the *Prešov district*
Bába - both forest and pasture in the village of Seč in the *Prievidza district*

Babinská - a gamekeeper`s lodge in the village of Zákamenné in the *Námestovo district*
Babínska - both forest and pasture in the *Dolný Kubín district*

Bor - a forest in the village of Tatranská Javorina in the *Kežmarok district*
Bôr - a hill in the village of Lazisko in the *Liptovský Mikuláš district*

Borie - a forest in the village of Dohňany in the *Púchov district*
Bôrie - a hill in the village of Bojnice in the *Prievidza district*

Borová - a village in the *Trnava district*
Bôrová - both hill and forest in the village of Sklabinský Podzámok in the *Martin district*

Bory - a village in the *Levice district*
Bôry - hill in the village of Dražkovce in the *Martin district*

Brezany - part of the village of Nedožery-Brezany in the *Prievidza district*
Brežany - a village in the *Prešov district*

Brezie - a field in the village of Poniky in the *Banská Bystrica district*
Brežie - a forest in the village of Bytča in the *Bytča district*

Brodky - both meadow and field in the village of Nižná Jablonka in the *Humenné district*
Brôdky - a meadow in the village of Liptovská Lužná in the *Ružomberok district*

Brusné - a forest in the village of Žitná-Radiša in the *Topoľčany district*
Brúsne - a forest in the village of Bystré in the *Vranov nad Topľou district*

Bučie - a hill in the village of Lesnica in the *Stará Ľubovňa District*
Búčie - a meadow in the village of Donovaly in the *Banská Bystrica district*

Cernina - a village in the *Svidník district*
Černina - a village in the *Humenné district*

Čelovce - a village in the *Prešov district*
Čeľovce - a village in the *Prešov district*

Danová - both hill and forest in the village of Medzilaborce in the *Medzilaborce district*
Daňová - a hill in the village of Kalinovo in the *Medzilaborce district*
Ďanová - a village in the *Martin district*

Drahy - a hill in the village of Dobroč in the *Lučenec district*
Dráhy - a trigonometric station in the village of Brodzany in the *Topoľčany district*

Drienov - a village in the *Prešov district*
Drieňov - both hill and forest in the village of Licince in the *Revúca district*

Drienové - part of the village of Plevník-Drienové in the *Považská Bystrica district*
Drieňové - hill in the village of Petrovce in the *Rimavská Sobota district*

Drienovec - a village in the *Košice-okolie district*
Drieňovec - a hill in the village of Silická Jablonica in the *Rožňava district*

Drienovka - a water course in the village of Plevník-Drienová in the *Považská Bystrica district*
Drieňovka - a hill in the town of Považská Bystrica in the *Považská Bystrica district*

Drienovo - a village in the *Krupina district*
Drieňovo - both forest and valley in the village of Ľuboriečka in the *Veľký Krtíš district*

Dubie - a forest in the village of Malá Čierna in the *Žilina district*
Dúbie - a field in the village of Plavecký Peter in the *Senica district*

Hanusová - a forest in the village of Stránske in the *Žilina district*
Hanušová - a valley in the *Žilina district*

Horná - a field in the village of Topoľníky in the *Dunajská Streda district*
Horňa - a village in the *Sobrance district*

Hrivnáková - a forest in the village of Ihráč in the *Žiar nad Hronom district*
Hrivňáková - a forest in the village of Trnavá Hora in the *Žiar nad Hronom district*

Hruštie - a hill in the village of Poproč in the *Rimavská Sobota district*
Hrúštie - a field in the village of Čajakovce in the *Nitra district*

Jablonov - a village in the *Levoča district*
Jabloňov - a hill in the village of Príslop in the *Humenné district*

Jablonové - a village in the *Malacky district*
Jabloňové - a forest in the village of Bytča in the *Bytča district*

Janová - a field in the village of Uhrovec in the *Topoľčany district*
Jánová - a field in the village of Skačany in the *Topoľčany district*

Janovce - a village in the *Bardejov district*
Jánovce - a village in the *Galanta district*

Jasenov - a village in the *Humenné district*
Jaseňov - a hill, forest and meadow in the village of Lenartov in the *Bardejov district*

Jasenová - a village in the *Dolný Kubín district*
Jaseňová - a valley in the *Považská Bystrica district*

Jasenové - a village in the *Žilina district*
Jaseňové - a hill in the village of Štiavnik in the *Bytča district*

Jasenovo - a village in the *Turčianske Teplice district*
Jaseňovo - a secluded house in the village of Podkriváň in the *Detva district*

Jasov - a village in the *Košice-okolie district*
Jašov - both hill and forest in the village of Koškovce in the *Humenné district*

Krupová - a field in the village of Zázrivá in the *Dolný Kubín district*
Krúpová - a hill in the village of Vitanová in the *Tvrdošín district*

Kutiny - a field in the village of Tvrdošín in the *Tvrdošín district*
Kútiny - forest in the village of Pucov in the *Dolný Kubín district*

Lazany - a village in the *Prievidza district*
Ložany - a village in the *Prešov district*

Lubín - a hill in the village of Brodzany in the *Topoľčany district*
Ľubín - a meadow in the village of Nitrica in the *Prievidza district*

Lukačovce - a village in the *Humenné district*
Lukáčovce - a village in the *Nitra district*

Macov - a village in *the Dunajská Streda district*
Mačov - a cadastral area in the village of Diviaky nad Nitricou in the *Prievidza district*

Malá Mača - a cadastral area in the town of Sládkovičovo in the *Galanta district*
Malá Máča - a field in the village of Farná in the *Levice district*

Manová - a forest in the village of Pruské in the *Ilava district*
Mánová - a forest in the village of Krivoklát in the *Ilava district*
Maňová - a forest in the village of Stakčín in the *Snina district*

Matovce - a village in the *Svidník district*
Maťovce - a cadastral area in the village of Maťovské Vojkovce in the *Michalovce district*

Na úboči - a field in the village of Rožňava in the *Rožňava district*
Na úbočí - a field in the vilage of Krásnohorské Podhradie in the *Rožňava district*

Paľovo - a secluded house in the village of Moravské Lieskové in Pálovo the *Nové Mesto nad Váhom district*
Pálovo - a field in the village of Semerovo in the *Nové Zámky district*

Pašky - a field in the town of Dolná Streda in the *Galanta district*
Pášky - a field in the village of Palárikovo in the *Nové Zámky district*

Ploský - a hill in the village of Kanianka in the *Prievidza district*
Plôsky - both forest and pasture in the village of Nitrica in the *Prievidza district*

Pod Dubím - a meadow in the town of Liptovský Mikuláš in the *Liptovský Mikuláš district*
Pod Dúbím - both field and pasture in the village of Pongrácovce in the *Levoča district*

Podborie - a field in the village of Hatné in the *Považská Bystrica district*
Podbôrie - a field in the town of Považská Bystrica in the *Považská Bystrica district*

Podbrezie - a field in the village of Beluša in the *Púchov district*
Podbrežie - both forest and meadow in the village of Liptovský Peter in the *Liptovský Mikuláš district*

Poskalie - a village in the *Považská Bystrica district*
Podskálie - a pasture in the village of Rudno in the *Turčianske Teplice district*

Polomka - a village in the *Brezno district*
Polômka - both forest and secluded house in the village of Ábelová in the *Lučenec district*

Prosne - a field in the village of Očová in the *Zvolen district*
Prosné - a cadastral area in the town of Považská Bystrica in the *Považská Bystrica district*

Richnava - a village in the *Gelnica district*
Richňava - a forest in the village of Podlužany in the *Levice district*

Rovná - a forest in the village of Demänovská Dolina in the *Liptovský Mikuláš district*
Rovňa - a field in the village of Bušovce in the *Poprad district*

Rovne - a pasture in the village of Terchová in the *Žilina district*
Rovné - a village in the *Svidník district*

Rúbane - both forest and meadow in the village of Babín in the *Námestovo district*
Rúbané - forest, pasture and marsh in the village of Záskalie in the *Námestovo district*

Sásová - a cadastral area in the town of Banská Bystrica in the *Banská Bystrica district*
Šašová - a village in the *Bardejov district*

Sklabiná - a village in the *Veľký Krtíš district*
Sklabiňa - a village in the *Martin district*

Sokolce - a village in the *Komárno district*
Sokolče - a cadastral area in the village of Vlachy in the *Liptovský Mikuláš district*

Stredná - a field in the village of Blatná Polianka in the *Sobrance district*
Stredňa - both forest and meadow in the village of Ruský Hrabovec in the *Sobrance district*

Trnavka - a pasture in the village of Horná Súča in the *Trenčín district*
Trnávka - a village in the *Trebišov district*

Trnová - a field in the village of Slopná in the *Považská Bystrica district*
Tŕňová - a hill in the town of Dubnica nad Váhom in the *Ilava district*

Trnovec - a water course in the village of Uhorská Ves in the *Liptovský Mikuláš district*
Tŕnovec - a trigonometric station in the village of Dražice in the *Rimavská Bystrica district*

Údol - a village in the *Stará Ľubovňa district*
Údoľ - a field in the village of Lenka in the *Rimavská Sobota district*

Uholnica - both hill and forest in the village of Kotešová in the *Bytča district*
Uhoľnica - a forest in the village of Dlhé Pole in the *Bytča district*

Viesky - a forest in the village of Udiča in the *Považská Bystrica district*
Viešky - both forest and field in the village of Prečín in the *Považská Bystrica district*

Voľa - a village in the *Michalovce district*
Vôľa - a forest in the village of Remetské Hámre in the *Sobrance district*

Vrábelka - a field in the village of Kamenec pod Vtáčnikom in the *Prievidza district*
Vrábeľka - a water course in the village of Nemečky in the *Topoľčany district*

Vrbové - a village in the *Piešťany district*
Vŕbové - a field in the village of Jurová in the *Dunajská Streda district*

Zábrezie - a forest in the village of Maršová in the *Bytča district*
Zábrežie - a field in the village of Trstín in the *Trnava district*

Zraz - a hill in the village of Kamenec pod Vtáčnikom in the *Prievidza district*
Zráz - both forest and pasture in the village of Lehota pod Vtáčnikom in the *Prievidza district*

4. The aim of this paper is to show that it is inevitable to respect diactirics in the Slovak language as an integral part of standardized forms of Slovak geographical names and to emphasize unexceptional need to respect the recommendation of the Resolution No. I/10. Accordingly it is necessary to control the adoption of new recommendations of UN conferencies on the standardization of geographical names and to revise the definition No. 088 of the Glossary of Toponymic Terminology E/CONF.85/CRP.1 according to the recommendation No. 11 of the 6th UN Conference on Geographic Names Standardization in the point 3 directed to the Working Group for Toponymic Terminology [2].

LITERATURE:

[1] Glossary of toponymic terminology. Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, New York, 25 August - 3 September 1992. E/CONF.85/CRP.1.

[2] Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, New York, 25 August - 3 September 1992, Vol. I. Report of the Conference, E/CONF.85/3, p. 32-33.

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SEVENTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 13-22 January 1998
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE SIXTH CONFERENCE

Report on activities concerning the standardization of geographical names in Slovakia during the period since the Sixth Conference

Paper submitted by Slovakia**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Mária Kováčová, Geodetic and Cartographic Institute, Bratislava, Slovakia.

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Field collection of names

In 1994 the standardization of geographical names was completed in the extent of the Basic Map of the Slovak Republic 1:10 000 from the whole territory of the Slovak Republic. In 1983-1994 ca 70 000 names were gradually standardized. In 1995 the standardizing of the names of trigonometric points from the whole territory of the Slovak Republic was started by the Authority of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "ÚGKK SR" or "Authority"). Since 1995 ca 7500 names of trigonometric points out of the total number of 15 876 have been standardized.

Office treatment of names

In the Slovak Republic no changes concerning the comepetent bodies that secure the standardization of geographical names have been carried out. At present time geographical names are dealt with by following institutions:
National Council of the Slovak Republic defines the names of higher and lower level administrative units (provinces, districts).
Government of the Slovak Republic - defines or changes the names of municipalities by governmental decree. The name of a municipality can be changed only when decided and approved by the municipality. Before decision-making proposal is expertized by the Expert Committee on Geographical Names of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic and its standpoint is one of the background for decision making.
Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic - defines and changes names of municipality's at the recommendation of the municipality. Before decision-making proposal is expertized by the Expert Committee on Geographical Names of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic and its standpoint is one of the background for decision making.
Municipalities define and change the names of streets and public space after discussions with the residents of the municipality or its part and after the agreement of the district office.
The Authority of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of the Slovak Republic defines and changes the names of non-residential geographical objects from the territory outside the Slovak Republic in the extent of basic state map series of the scale 1:10 000 and smaller, conventional forms of Slovak names for residential and non-residential geographical objects outside the territory of the Slovak Republic and the names of extra-terrestrial objects, as well as the way of transcription of the names of geographical objects from the territory outside the Slovak Republic from the countries that use the alphabet different from the Roman one and also a different system of transcription into the Roman scripture , according to the rules of Slovak orthography with the consent of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic.
Cadastral departments of district offices - define and change names of non-residential geographical objects from the territory of the Slovak Republic, which are in the basic state map series of the scale 1:5 000 and larger and the the names of cadastral districts. According to the Act No. 215/1995 of National Council of the Slovak Republic on geodesy and cartography the standardized geographical names are obligatory for the publishers of cartographic works, for

the use in the press and other mass media and official activities of state agencies and municipalities.

Treatment of names in multilingual areas

On the territory of SR Hungarian, German, Romany (Gipsy), Ruthenian and Ukrainian are used as national minorities' languages. They are of a regional character. In cartographic works published in SR geographical names are basically given in official Slovak language in standardized form. Current standardization makes possible to use in brackets the double forms of the names in the language of the national minority in areas that are mixed in ethnic and language sense on the maps with a scale larger than 1:10 000.

Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors

In accordance with the resolution 4 of the 4th Conference and 14 of the UN 5th Conference the Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors was processed and then published in 1993.
Due to the new legislation, regarding the standardization of geographical names, competencies and obligatory use of names, re-edition of the Toponymic Guidelines had to be carried out in 1996.
In 1997 the amendment that takes in consideration new territorial and administrative division of the Slovak Republic was published.

To item 6
TOPONYMIC DATA FILES

Data collection procedures

In 1995 the creation of the database of gegraphical names from the territory of the Slovak Republic in computer-aided form of the PC GEOS program was started.
The database of geographical names is made up of the set of names of all residential and non-residential geographical objects named in the Basic map of the Slovak Republic at the scale of 1:10 000 (BM 10) and 1:50 000. As basic source of information serve published catalogues of standardized names. To each name other information entering the database is supplemented from maps. The data on geographical names from all 79 districts of Slovakia are gradually loaded.

Data elements required

Input form of every name contains apart from its standardized name form also its location according to the cadastral area and current administrative division. Further the name is located by means of the map sheet BM 10 and geographical coordinates. Water courses and hills are classified into respective catchment basins or orographic units. Another data entering the database is the date of standardization or previous form of the name, if any, along with its duration of validity and generic specification of an object. Information about each name can be supplemented by a chosen data characteristic for a special kind of object (e.g. by spot elevation with hills).

Automated data processing systems

Data is processed in the PC GEOS program in the Fox Pro environment. Retrieval in database is possible according to input form field combination, which is arbitrary chosen.

National gazetteers

In the period since UN 6th Conference in the edition UN Geographical Gazetteers the following ones have been published:

Geographical Names of Bardejov District
Geographical Names of Bratislava District
Geographical Names of Čadca District
Geographical Names of Dolný Kubín District
Geographical Names of Dunajská Streda District
Geographical Names of Galanta District
Geographical Names of Humenné District
Geographical Names of Levice District
Geographical Names of Lučenec District
Geographical Names of Martin District
Geographical Names of Michalovce District
Geographical Names of Nové Zámky District
Geographical Names of Považská Bystrica District
Geographical Names of Prešov District
Geographical Names of Prievidza District
Geographical Names of Rimavská Sobota District
Geographical Names of Spišská Nová Ves District
Geographical Names of Svidník District
Geographical Names of Zvolen District
Geographical Names of Žilina District
Names of Cadastral Areas of the Slovak Republic

Other publications

Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors
Slovak Exonyms of Countries and Dependencies
Slovak Exonyms of Geographical objects situated outside the territory of the Slovak Republic

To item 8

MEASURES TAKEN AND PROPOSED TO IMPLEMENT UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Recommendations of UN conferences on the standardization of geographical names in the Slovak Republic are being fulfilled. ÚGKK SR is an official body that provides the standardization of geographical names of non-residential geographical objects, the names of the objects outside SR and the names of extra-terrestrial objects. Since 1 January 1996 general obligatory character of the usage of geographical names by ÚGKK SR has been legislatively completed.

In accordance with the resolutions 4E I and 2 III systematic standardization of geographical names is beeing carried out in SR.
In the ÚGKK SR edition "UN Geographical Gazetteers of the Slovak Republic" have been published geographical gazatteers of districts as well as publications concerning geographical names in general. The standardization is carried out in accordance with the rules of Slovak orthography.
Recommendations of the resolutions 4E I for the survey of more detailed information on geographical objects is accepted by ÚGKK SR in creating the database of geographical names from the territory of SR in the extent of BM 10. The work of the Committee on Geographical Names (NK) at ÚGKK SR and UN activities in the field of geographical names standardization is promoted by the periodical Názvoslovné informácie (Information on Geographical Names), which is published twice a year as a minimum and distributed free to all who are interested in geographic names.

To item 10
EXONYMS

Cathegories and degree of use of exonyms

In Slovak cartographic production the use of endonyms is basically preferred. In maps and atlases that are intended for national use, in areas that are outside the territory of the Slovak Republic along with endonyms are, when necessary, given also Slovak exonyms in brackets. Basically the extent of exonym use in cartographic works depends on the scale of map, its thematic contents and potential user.

Principles in reducing the use of exonyms

The number of exonyms used in cartographic works has been reduced and stabilized. The exonyms that are used rarely were re-classified into the historic exonym group. In cartographic work fewer exonyms are basically used than those given in the elaborated lists. The situation is different outside the branch of Authority i.e. in the press and mass-media, where exonyms are not reduced so much.

Provisional lists of exonyms

The Committee on Geographical Names of ÚGKK SR prepared a catalogue of Slovak exonyms of geographical objects that are situated outside the territory of SR which was published at the beginning of 1997. The part of it is also Slovak names of municipalities in selected European countries, in which Slovak population lives as ethnic minority. For the public the catalogue of the Slovak exonyms of extra-terrestrial object was published as soon as 1975 and it is still valid.

To item 16
COUNTRY NAMES

The catalogue of Slovak exonyms of countries was published in 1996. Apart from abbreviated and full Slovak names of states it contains also abbreviated and full forms of the names in official language (official languages), the kind of establishment, the name of official language in Slovak, the name of capital city and its geographical coordinates.

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TOPONYMIC DATA FILES: OTHER PUBLICATIONS

New territorial and administrative division of Slovakia

Paper submitted by Slovakia**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by the Geographical Names Commission, Office of Geodesy, Cartography and Land Register, Bratislava.

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New territorial and administrative division of the Slovak Republic.

Since 3 July 1996 the territiory of the Slovak Republic is divided into the following 8 provinces and 79 districts:

Slovak	English
BRATISLAVSKÝ KRAJ	**PROVINCE OF BRATISLAVA**
1. Okres Bratislava I	1. District of Bratislava I
2. Okres Bratislava II	2. District of Bratislava II
3. Okres Bratislava III	3. District of Bratislava III
4. Okres Bratislava IV	4. District of Bratislava IV
5. Okres Bratislava V	5. District of Bratislava V
6. Okres Malacky	6. District of Malacky
7. Okres Pezinok	7. District of Pezinok
8. Okres Senec	8. District of Senec
TRNAVSKÝ KRAJ	**PROVINCE OF TRNAVA**
1. Okres Trnava	1. District of Trnava
2. Okres Dunajská Streda	2. District of Dunajská Streda
3. Okres Galanta	3. District of Galanta
4. Okres Hlohovec	4. District of Hlohovec
5. Okres Piešťany	5. District of Piešťany
6. Okres Senica	6. District of Senica
7. Okres Skalica	7. District of Skalica
TRENČIANSKY KRAJ	**PROVINCE OF TRENČÍN**
1. Okres Trenčín	1. District of Trenčín
2. Okres Bánovce nad Bebravou	2. District of Bánovce nad Bebravou
3. Okres Ilava	3. District of Ilava
4. Okres Myjava	4. District of Myjava
5. Okres Nové Mesto nad Váhom	5. District of Nové Mesto nad Váhom
6. Okres Partizánske	6. District of Partizánske
7. Okres Považská Bystrica	7. District of Považská Bystrica
8. Okres Prievidza	8. District of Prievidza
9. Okres Púchov	9. District of Púchov
NITRIANSKY KRAJ	**PROVINCE OF NITRA**
1. Okres Nitra	1. District of Nitra
2. Okres Komárno	2. District of Komárno
3. Okres Levice	3. District of Levice
4. Okres Nové Zámky	4. District of Nové Zámky
5. Okres Šaľa	5. District of Šaľa
6. Okres Topoľčany	6. District of Topoľčany
7. Okres Zlaté Moravce	7. District of Zlaté Moravce
ŽILINSKÝ KRAJ	**PROVINCE OF ŽILINA**
1. Okres Žilina	1. District of Žilina
2. Okres Bytča	2. District of Bytča
3. Okres Čadca	3. District of Čadca
4. Okres Dolný Kubín	4. District of Dolný Kubín

5. Okres Kysucké Nové Mesto
6. Okres Liptovský Mikuláš
7. Okres Martin
8. Okres Námestovo
9. Okres Ružomberok
10. Okres Turčianske Teplice
11. Okres Tvrdošín

BANSKOBYSTRICKÝ KRAJ

1. Okres Banská Bystrica
2. Okres Banská Štiavnica
3. Okres Brezno
4. Okres Detva
5. Okres Krupina
6. Okres Lučenec
7. Okres Poltár
8. Okres Revúca
9. Okres Rimavská Sobota
10. Okres Veľký Krtíš
11. Okres Zvolen
12. Okres Žarnovica
13. Okres Žiar nad Hronom

PREŠOVSKÝ KRAJ

1. Okres Prešov
2. Okres Bardejov
3. Okres Humenné
4. Okres Kežmarok
5. Okres Levoča
6. Okres Medzilaborce
7. Okres Poprad
8. Okres Sabinov
9. Okres Snina
10. Okres Stará Ľubovňa
11. Okres Stropkov
12. Okres Svidník
13. Okres Vranov nad Topľou

KOŠICKÝ KRAJ

1. Okres Košice I
2. Okres Košice II
3. Okres Košice III
4. Okres Košice IV
5. Okres Košice - okolie
6. Okres Gelnica
7. Okres Michalovce
8. Okres Rožňava
9. Okres Sobrance
10. Okres Spišská Nová Ves
11. Okres Trebišov

5. District of Kysucké Nové Mesto
6. District of Liptovský Mikuláš
7. District of Martin
8. District of Námestovo
9. District of Ružomberok
10. District of Turčianske Teplice
11. District of Tvrdošín

PROVINCE OF BANSKÁ BYSTRICA

1. District of Banská Bystrica
2. District of Banská Štiavnica
3. District of Brezno
4. District of Detva
5. District of Krupina
6. District of Lučenec
7. District of Poltár
8. District of Revúca
9. District of Rimavská Sobota
10. District of Veľký Krtíš
11. District of Zvolen
12. District of Žarnovica
13. District of Žiar nad Hronom

PROVINCE OF PREŠOV

1. District of Prešov
2. District of Bardejov
3. District of Humenné
4. District of Kežmarok
5. District of Levoča
6. District of Medzilaborce
7. District of Poprad
8. District of Sabinov
9. District of Snina
10. District of Stará Ľubovňa
11. District of Stropkov
12. District of Svidník
13. District of Vranov nad Topľou

PROVINCE OF KOŠICE

1. District of Košice I
2. District of Košice II
3. District of Košice III
4. District of Košice IV
5. District of Košice - - neighbourhood
6. District of Gelnica
7. District of Michalovce
8. District of Rožňava
9. District of Sobrance
10. District of Spišská Nová Ves
11. District of Trebišov

Changes of the populated place names in the Slovak Republic since 1 July 1992 to 1 July 1997.

Former name	New name	Date	Coordinates
Antol	Svätý Anton	1 July 1996	48°25'N-18°56'E
Borský Jur	Borský Svätý Jur	1 July 1992	48°38'N-17°04'E
Chrenovec	Chrenovec-Brusno	1 January 1993	48°47'N-18°44'E
Janovce	Jánovce	1 January 1993	48°11'N-17°32'E
Jásová	Jasová	1 July 1996	47°59'N-18°24'E
Kaplná	Kaplna	1 January 1996	48°17'N-17°27'E
Kvetná	Keť	1 August 1992	47°57'N-18°34'E
Lieskov	deleted	1 July 1993	
Moravský Ján	Moravský Svätý Ján	1 July 1992	48°33'N-16°57'E
Osľany	Oslany	1 July 1995	48°38'N-18°28'E
Ruský Kručov	Kručov	1 January 1993	48°09'N-21°35'E
Ruský Kazimír	Vyšný Kazimír	1 January 1993	48°55'N-21°40'E
Sládečkovce	Močenok	1 July 1992	48°14'N-17°56'E
Strelnice	Leváre	1 January 1993	48°31'N-20°15'E
Vojnice	Bátorove Kosihy	1 January 1993	47°48'N-18°23'E
Želmanovce-Dukovce	deleted	1 July 1993	

New separated populated places in the Slovak Republic since 1 July 1992 to 1 July 1997 (former parts of communities).

New separated populated place	Former part of	Date	Coordinates
Babindol	Klasov	1 July 1996	48°17'N-18°24'E
Banka	Piešťany	1 July 1995	48°35'N-17°51'E
Bašovce	Ostrov	1 September 1992	48°38'N-17°48'E
Biely Kostol	Trnava	1 January 1993	48°22'N-17°32'E
Bohunice	Pukanec	1 March 1994	48°20'N-18°45'E
Brehy	Nová Baňa	1 July 1996	48°24'N-18°39'E
Brodzany	Partizánske	1 January 1993	48°36'N-18°21'E
Bulhary	Fiľakovo	1 September 1992	48°18'N-19°51'E
Bziny	Dolný Kubín	1 July 1993	49°13'N-19°20'E
Čenkovce	Zlaté Klasy	1 January 1993	48°06'N-17°27'E
Dolný Lieskov	Lieskov	1 July 1993	49°03'N-18°25'E
Ducové	Moravany nad Váhom	1 September 1992	48°38'N-17°52'E
Dukovce	Želmanovce-Dukovce	1 July 1993	49°07'N-21°25'E
Hencovce	Vranov nad Topľou	1 July 1996	48°52'N-21°44'E
Holiare	Bodza	1 March 1994	47°50'N-17°49'E
Horná Ves	Kremnica	1 July 1997	48°40'N-18°55'E
Horný Lieskov	Lieskov	1 July 1993	49°04'N-18°26'E
Hrnčiarovce nad Parnou	Trnava	1 March 1994	48°21'N-17°34'E
Hronsek	Banská Bystrica	1 January 1993	48°39'N-19°10'E

Ivanka pri Nitre	Nitra	1 September 1992	48°15'N-18°07'E
Korytárky	Kriváň	1 January 1993	48°33'N-19°29'E
Korytné	Poľanovce	1 July 1996	49°01'N-20°51'E
Kuzmice	Topoľčany	1 July 1997	48°35'N-18°06'E
Kyselica	Rohovce	1 July 1993	47°59'N-17°23'E
Liptovská Porúbka	Liptovský Hrádok	1 September 1992	48°02'N-19°45'E
Liptovský Peter	Liptovský Hrádok	1 January 1993	49°03'N-19°45'E
Ľubica	Kežmarok	1 September 1992	49°07'N-20°27'E
Ľudovítová	Výčapy-Opatovce	1 December 1994	48°24'N-18°05'E
Lužianky	Nitra	1 July 1993	48°21'N-18°02'E
Malachov	Banská Bystrica	1 January 1993	48°43'N-19°05'E
Malé Kozmálovce	Tlmače	1 July 1995	48°16'N-18°31'E
Malé Straciny	Veľký Krtíš	1 September 1992	48°13'N-19°25'E
Malé Uherce	Partizánske	1 July 1994	48°37'N-18°24'E
Malý Krtíš	Veľký Krtíš	1 September 1992	48°11'N-19°21'E
Malý Slavkov	Kežmarok	1 July 1995	49°08'N-20°23'E
Mikušovce	Lučenec	1 January 1993	48°18'N-19°41'E
Milhosť	Seňa	1 January 1993	48°32'N-21°16'E
Mokrá Lúka	Revúca	1 January 1993	48°40'N-20°09'E
Nemčice	Topoľčany	1 July 1995	48°33'N-18°08'E
Orovnica	Tekovská Breznica	1 January 1993	48°23'N-18°36'E
Petrova Lehota	Motešice	1 July 1995	48°52'N-18°11'E
Počarová	Prečín	1 September 1992	48°40'N-18°31'E
Podskalie	Lieskov	1 July 1993	49°03'N-18°27'E
Práznovce	Topoľčany	1 July 1996	48°34'N-18°23'E
Radoľa	Kysucké Nové Mesto	6 July 1993	49°17'N-18°48'E
Šípkové	Vrbové	1 September 1992	48°39'N-17°44'E
Štefanovičová	Mojmírovce	1 July 1997	48°11'N-18°05'E
Šuja	Rajec	1 July 1997	49°04'N-18°38'E
Tatranská Javorina	Ždiar	1 January 1993	49°16'N-20°09'E
Tovarníky	Topoľčay	1 January 1993	48°34'N-18°09'E
Utekáč	Kokava nad Rimavicou	1 January 1993	48°36'N-19°49'E
Veľká Lúka	Sliač	1 July 1996	48°38'N-19°10'E
Veľké Kozmálovce	Tlmače	1 July 1995	49°02'N-18°32'E
Veľké Straciny	Veľký Krtíš	1 September 1992	48°12'N-19°24'E
Zvončín	Suchá nad Parnou	1 July 1995	48°24'N-17°31'E
Želmanovce	Želmanovce-Dukovce	1 July 1993	49°07'N-21°26'E

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SEVENTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF
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New York, 13-22 January 1998
Item 12 (a) of the provisional agenda*

WRITING SYSTEMS AND GUIDES TO PRONUNCIATION: ROMANIZATION

Report of the Working Group on Romanization Systems: activities from 24 August 1992 to 12 January 1998

Paper submitted by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names**

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* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Gerd Quinting, United States Board on Geographic Names.

97-35496 (E) 181297 231297

The Group of Experts decided at its sixteenth session in 1992 to reconstitute the Working Group on Romanization Systems with a limited number of members and with one Convenor. Current membership of the Working Group is as follows:
Mr. Abdo (Saudi Arabia), Ms. Burgess (United Kingdom), Mr. Flynn (United States), Mr. Heyda (United States), Mr. Kadmon (Israel), Mr. Lewis (United Kingdom), Ms. Moore (United Kingdom), Mr. Päll (Estonia), Mr. Toniolo (Italy), Mr. Woodman (United Kingdom), Mr. Quinting (United States), Convenor.

The Working Group held two regular meetings during the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of UNGEGN and a previous meeting during the sixteenth session dealing with organizational issues.

The Working Group has discussed and/or monitored developments regarding the following romanization systems between the Sixth (1992) and the Seventh (1998) United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names:

a) In 1993 the Hellenic Military Geographic Service, Athens, published a three-volume gazetteer of Greece in which all toponyms are rendered in the ELOT 743 romanization system. Thus this work is to be considered the main source containing ELOT spellings.

b) At the fourteenth session of UNGEGN, the Working Group suggested that experts from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea cooperate in devising a single romanization system for Korean to be based on the guidelines the two countries had submitted separately to the Group of Experts. This suggestion was accepted by both countries. The Working Group had hoped that establishment of a joint system would be accomplished. However, progress in this endeavor has not been forthcoming for the last three years.

c) At the Sixth Conference, Thailand submitted a revised romanization system for Thai. Subsequent modifications in the vowel table were made and in September 1997, the Convenor received a finalized version of the system from the Royal Thai Survey Department and sent copies of the system to all members of the Working Group for review.

d) The Working Group considered two versions of a romanization system for Ukrainian. A provisional system was submitted to the seventeenth session of the Group of Experts. It was superseded by another version that Ukraine presented to the eighteenth session. Finalization of the system, although anticipated, has not been achieved at this point.

e) At the eighteenth session of the Group of Experts, it was announced that possible modifications to the Survey of Israel romanization system are being contemplated. (In 1972 this system had been adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.) The official status of these proposed changes to the system are not known at this time.

Since it is necessary to continue discussion on some of the romanization systems once finalized (see above) and on newly developed systems for scripts not covered thus far, it is recommended that the Seventh Conference extend the mandate of the present Working Group on Romanization Systems.

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Item 6 (g) of the provisional agenda*

TOPONYMIC DATA FILES: OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The United States Board on Geographic Names Gazetteer Program: gazetteers and data sets of foreign areas - progress since the Sixth Conference

Paper submitted by the United States of America**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by R. E. Flynn, United States Board on Geographic Names.

97-35499 (E) 181297 221297

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Since 1949 the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (US BGN) has conducted a comprehensive program of gazetteer publication covering both domestic and foreign areas. Gazetteers of foreign areas are researched and prepared by the US BGN Foreign Names Staff at the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (formerly the Defense Mapping Agency) located in Bethesda, Maryland. These publications enjoy widespread use throughout the US Government, in the academic community, and by the public at large. Copies may be obtained through the Map Distribution Office of the United States Geological Survey. The following report covers status of publication since 1992, and developments in the distribution of toponymic data in digital form.

New Editions.

New editions of gazetteers have been published by the US BGN covering the following foreign areas:

Afghanistan	Guyana	Rwanda
Argentina	Haiti	Singapore
Belize	Hungary	South Africa
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Lesser Antilles	Sri Lanka
Brazil (supplement)	Liberia	Suriname
Congo (Republic of the)	Lithuania	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Mexico	Venezuela
Estonia	Norway	

Bulletins.

Decisions of the US BGN Foreign Names Committee are issued in the quarterly *Foreign Names Information Bulletin*, which began publication in 1992 and superseded the earlier *Foreign Names Decisions*. Fifteen issues of the *Foreign Names Information Bulletin* have appeared to date. A free subscription to the *Bulletin* may be obtained by contacting the author.

Other Publications and Services.
In 1993 the US BGN issued its first *Publications Catalog*, describing all of the domestic and foreign geographic names publications and services provided by the Board. A new edition of the *Catalog* is expected in the coming year.

In 1994 the Board published *Romanization Systems and Roman-Script Spelling Conventions*, containing tabular description of all the romanization systems developed or agreed upon for joint use by the US BGN and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use.

A digital version of the content of the gazetteers of foreign areas became available in 1995 on compact disk. The product is considered interim as diacritical marks and special characters are not yet supported. A new version of the disk, with files formatted in the hypertext markup language (html), should be available in late 1997.

Finally, access to the US BGN data base of foreign geographic names is available through the Internet World Wide Web at *http://www.nima.mil/* or *http://164.214.2.59/*. Select the "Information and Services" option to reach the GEOnet Names Server. A variety of query options (by name, country, coordinates, feature type, etc.) is supported.

Further information about these publications and services may be obtained from the author.

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE SIXTH CONFERENCE

Report of Germany

Paper submitted by Germany**

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* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Jörn Sievers, Chairman, Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names), Frankfurt am Main.

97-35502 (E) 181297 221297

Ständiger Ausschuß für geographische Namen (StAGN)

StAGN (Permanent committee on geographical names) is an independent scientific organization on the standardization of geographical names of German speaking regions. Experts of Austria, Germany and Switzerland are regular members of StAGN. Representatives of other regions where German is an official language like Southern Tyrol and the German speaking part of Belgium, are collaborating with StAGN.

In the reporting period the chairmanship of StAGN was conferred on Dr. K.-A. Seel, Euskirchen, from 1991 to 1994 and on Dr. J. Sievers, Frankfurt am Main, since March 1994.

The Secretariat of StAGN is located at the Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie (formerly: Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie / IFAG).

Address: StAGN Secretariat
Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie
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email: beinstein@ifag.de

Access to a StAGN homepage on Internet is as follows:

http://www.ifag.de
click: geoinformation
click: StAGN

Meetings

StAGN is conducting regular meetings twice a year and held 11 meetings since the 6th United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. Each meeting was attended by some 25 members and guests. The agendas included usually detailed reports and discussions on the agenda items listed below.

Representatives of Germany attended working meetings of the Dutch- and German-speaking Division (DGSD) of UNGEGN held in New York in 1992, in Cologne in 1993, in New York in 1994, in Geneva in 1996, and in Vienna in 1996. Chairmanship of DGSD was conferred on Dr. Sievers in 1994.

Representatives of Germany participated in the 6th United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names held in New York in 1992 as well as in the 17th UNGEGN Session held in New York in 1994 and in the 18th UNGEGN Session held in Geneva in 1996.

Digital databases and gazetteers

Gazetteer Germany: In 1981 the first edition of the Gazetteer Federal Republic of Germany („West Germany") was published by the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie. It comprises of 21.500 geographical names contained on the General Topographic Map at 1:500 000 scale. The data is available in printed and digital form.

After the German reunification this dataset was supplemented by the geographical names of the five new Länder (federal states) Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Brandenburg, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen, Sachsen and the eastern part of Berlin. The supplemented dataset is available in digital form only.

In the past two years the database has been extended by recording some 23.000 additional names as rendered on the general topographic map at 1:250 000 scale. This dataset is available in digital form only (see separate Working Paper presented at this Conference). A further extension of the database to 1:200 000 scale topographic maps is in preparation.

Concise Gazetteer Germany: In fulfilling Resolutions II/35 and V/16 of the 2nd and 5th UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, work on a Concise Gazetteer Germany is in progress. The gazetteer will comprise populated places of larger than 10.000 inhabitants, other places of cultural or touristic

significance, lakes, streams, mountains and regions of major importance. The concise gazetteer will contain an alphabetical list of some 2000 geographical features and a second part which will list systematically the names classified by features classes (populated places, waters, mountains, regions). It is intended to make the Concise Gazetteer Germany available on the Internet at a later time.

List of geographical names of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic countries: Supported by a research grant, a concise gazetteer was compiled comprising of geographical names located in the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan. The gazetteer contains some 12.000 records and consists of three main parts:

a. An *Introduction* listing the alphabets of all concerned scripts (old and new forms), transcription and transliteration keys, references;

b. An *alphabetically ordered list* of all entries. Amongst general geographical information each record will contain: the current original script of a name (as well as old forms of that script), a transliterated romanized form, the current transcription to the Russian cyrillic alphabet, the former Russian name (in cyrillic letters).

c. A *systematic listing* of all names classified by countries and features classes (populated places, administrative units 3rd order (rajony), waters, mountains, regions, nature reserves).

The form of publication was not yet finally decided upon.

Index of German-language Antarctic place-names: The Digital Antarctic Names Data Base of German-language place-names, established at the Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie, includes the names of those Antarctic topographical and geographical features which have been first named in German since 1870. The first edition published as a hardcopy in 1988 was followed by three supplements. A second edition

was published in 1993 which was followed by five further supplements. The Index is now available on the Internet (see separate Working Paper presented at this Conference).

Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors

The first edition of Toponymic Guidelines Federal Republic of Germany was presented at the 9th Session of UNGEGN held at New York in 1981. Due to the German unification which took place in 1990, the guidelines were reviewed and a second edition was presented at the 6th UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names held at New York in 1992.

Work on a third edition was done due to a subsequent administrative reform which has been performed in the five new Länder (federal states) Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Brandenburg, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen and Sachsen.

Glossary of Toponymic Terminology

A German Glossary of Toponymic Terminology was prepared by StAGN and published by the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (IFAG), Frankfurt am Main, in 1995. It is based on the original English version (Version 2.0) of the glossary which was issued by the UNGEGN Working Group on Terminology in 1993 and adopted by UNGEGN at its 17th Session in 1994. It contains 374 English/German entries and 226 German definitions. See also Working Paper Nr. 10 of the 18th UNGEGN Session held in Geneva in 1996.

List of country names

A synoptical list of country names in German language is being collated and compiled by StAGN. The list contains those names being used and issued by the Foreign Offices of the Republic of Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Swiss Confederation. The list is being updated continuously and published at irregular intervals. The fourth edition was issued in May 1995. A fifth edition, extended by a list of selected non-independent regions, was published as of August 1997. The list will be available on the Internet (see separate Working Paper presented at this Conference).

Exonyms

A list of „Selected exonyms of the German language" was prepared by StAGN under the convenorship of E. Spiess and published by StAGN in 1994 (see Working Paper No.81 of the 17th UNGEGN Session). The list contains only such exonyms that are commonly and widely used within the German speaking regions. Exonyms showing slight modifications as compared to the endonymic spelling are not listed. The list is recently under revison for a sencond edition. It is intended to publish it on the Internet.

Map of German regions

Under the convenorship of H. Liedtke the 2nd edition of the map „Federal Republic of Germany at 1:1 million scale, Regions - their names and margins" *) was compiled by StAGN and published by the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie, Frankfurt am Main in 1994. This map integrates and harmonizes the contents of two separately existing maps, published for the former GDR in 1982**) and for FRG in 1985***) . A paper on this item was submitted to the 17th Session of UNGEGN as Working Paper No.39 Add.1.

Changes of geographical names and boundaries

Members of StAGN (W. Pobanz and K.-H. Thieme) are collating official and unofficial notes and informations on changes of geographical names, boundaries and other related matters. Most of the information, made available to StAGN members and other interested colleagues, is gained by scanning and evaluating German newspapers. The material is not available in digital form. The service was established in 1992 and has recently issued its 12th compilation.

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*) Bundesrepublik Deutschland 1:1 000 000, Landschaften - Namen und Abgrenzungen, 2. Ausgabe. Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie, Frankfurt am Main, 1994

**) Regionale geographische Namen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (regional geographical names in the GDR), approx. scale 1:800 000, Berlin 1982

***) Bundesrepublik Deutschland 1:1 000 000, Landschaften - Namen und Abgrenzungen - (vorläufige Ausgabe). Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie, Frankfurt am Main, 1985

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New York, 13-22 January 1998
Item 5 (d) of the provisional agenda*

NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF NATIONAL NAMES AUTHORITIES

Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names) available on the Internet

Paper submitted by Germany**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Bernd E. Beinstein, Secretary, and Jörn Sievers, Chairman, Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names).

97-35505 (E) 151297 191297

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StAGN (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names) is an independent scientific organization on the standardization of geographical names of German-speaking regions. Experts from Austria, Germany and Switzerland are regular members of StAGN. Representatives of other regions where German is an official language, such as the Southern Tyrol and the German-speaking part of Belgium, are collaborating with StAGN.

Dr. K.-A Seel (Euskirchen) served as Chairman of the Committee from 1991 to 1994; Dr. J. Sievers (Frankfurt am Main) has served since March 1994. The Secretariat of StAGN is located at the Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie (formerly, Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie/IFAG).

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E-mail: beinstein@ifag.de

A StAGN Internet website can be found at the following address:

http://www.ifag.de
click: geoinformation
click: StAGN

The website contains information concerning the StAGN administrative structure, history, tasks, publications (including those available on Internet) and institutions represented in StAGN.

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Item 5 (e) of the provisional agenda*

NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

"Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors: Federal Republic of Germany" (third edition)

Paper submitted by Germany**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Jörn Sievers, Chairman, Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names).

97-35508 (E) 151297 191297

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Toponymic guidelines constitute one of the most important and effective measures for promoting speedily the urgently needed international standardization of the spelling of geographical names. In Germany the Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names) is concerned with the spelling of geographical names and the preparation of corresponding recommendations or guidelines.

The toponymic guidelines of Germany were presented for the first time at the ninth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN), held in New York in 1981. A preliminary second edition was prepared - as a result of the German reunification - within a short time and submitted to the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held in New York in 1992.

The third edition of "Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors: Federal Republic of Germany" was thoroughly checked and comprehensively updated after an administrative reform in the five new Länder (federal states). Explanations on the languages of the cultural and linguistic communities of the Sorbs and Danes in Germany and on German dialects were extended and supplemented by sketch maps of the dispersal areas.

For the convenience of interested users at both the national and international levels these guidelines are for the first time being published in German and English. Single copies can be obtained from:

StAGN Secretariat
Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie
Richard-Strauss-Allee 11
D-60598 Frankfurt am Main

Fax: +49-69-6333-441

E-mail: beinstein@ifag.de

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Item 6 (f) of the provisional agenda*

TOPONYMIC DATA FILES: NATIONAL GAZETTEERS

Digital geographical names database Germany at the 1:250,000 scale

Paper submitted by Germany**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Jörn Sievers, Chairman StAGN, and Bernd E. Beinstein, Secretary, Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (STAGN) (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names).

97-35511 (E) 171297 221297

The Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie (BKG) (formerly, Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie, IFAG) has for several years compiled, updated and distributed, in close cooperation with the Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names), a database of geographical names of Germany. The names shown on the General Map of Germany at the 1:500,000 scale formed the stock of this database. The database has now been extended by those names contained on the Joint Operation Graphics at the 1:250,000 scale (JOG250).

The digital geographical names database is primarily designed to provide the names for the digital compilation of the JOG250. The database contains all the names of towns, communes, parts of towns and communes, waters, mountains, islands and other geographical features located in Germany and listed in the Gazetteer of the Federal Republic of Germany and shown on the JOG250.

General overview

Application scale: 1:250,000 and smaller

Areal coverage: Territory of Germany

Status:
- Communes as of 01/01/1996
- Other entries corresponding to update of JOG250 in registration period 1994-1996

Coordinate system: Geographic, Gauss-Krüger, UTM

Reference system:
- Potsdam Datum (Fundamental Point Rauenberg) (for geographical and Gauss-Krüger coordinates)
- ED50 (for UTM)

The database contains the following types of information: geographical name and synonym (if existing), statistical key number, coordinates, elevation, areal extension, number of inhabitants, feature code and reference to sheet numbers of official map series. The dataset is available on 3.5" diskette in GENERATE format (ASCII, 15 MB) and EXPORT format (Arc/Info, 23 MB).

The statistical keynumber (eight figures) describes to which Land (federal state, figures 1 and 2), Regierungsbezirk (district, figure 3), Kreis (county, figures 4 and 5), and Gemeinde (commune, figures 6 to 8) a particular location belongs. Parts of towns or communes have attached the statistical keynumber of that town or commune to which they belong.

Example:
```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
L L R K K G G G
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | Gemeinde
| | | Kreis
| | Regierungsbezirk
Land
```

Further information may be obtained from:

StAGN Secretariat
Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie
Richard-Strausse-Allee 11
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Fax: +49-69-6333-441
email: beinstein@ifag.de

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Item 6 (f) of the provisional agenda*

TOPONYMIC DATA FILES: NATIONAL GAZETTEERS

Concise Gazetteer, Germany

Paper submitted by Germany**

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* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Jörn Sievers, Chairman, and Bernd E. Beinstein, Secretary, Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names).

97-36133 (E) 181297 221297

The "Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie "(IfAG), now "Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie" (BKG), had published in 1981 the Gazetteer Federal Republic of Germany, which had been compiled in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations (Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Resolution 16, Montreal 1987) with the cooperation of the Ständiger Ausschuß für geographische Namen (StAGN, permanent committee on geographical names) and the Survey Administrations of the Länder (federal states) of the Federal Republic of Germany. It contained the names of populated places, rivers, lakes, canals, mountains and regions as far as they were shown on the official General Map of Germany at 1:500 000 scale. This included a stock of approximately 15 000 names with a larger number of attributes such as coordinates, geographical feature descriptions or administrative classification, statistical and other data. This Gazetteer was published in printed as well as in digital form. After the German reunification the data stock was extended to the five eastern Länder and East Berlin although initially it appeared as digital data set only.

For international use the United Nations recommended a concise version of national gazetteers (Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Resolution 35, London 1972) which should include a selection of the most important geographical names. As selection criterion for populated places normally a population of larger than 10 000, for rivers and canals a length of approximately 100 km was chosen. The other geographical features were selected on the basis of their importance. The number of attributes was limited to the indication of geographical coordinates, an abbreviated generic term and the relevant Land (federal state) in which the feature was located.

The Concise Gazetteer Germany consists of an alphabetically ordered list of geographical names and a systematically ordered part showing the following feature classes:

- populated places
- waters
- mountain ranges and mountains
- regions and islands

The geographical names in their present official spelling have been entered as main entries. Variant names appear in reduced lettering; they include, e.g. Sorbian names in regions of the cultural and linguistic community of the Sorbs (see example). They have been entered as cross references.

Mnemotechnical abbreviations for the generic terms have the following meanings:

AN	region
CNL	canal
GEM	rural community
IS	island
LAKE	lake (natural)
MT	mountain
MTS	mountain range
RES	reservoir, dam
SEA	sea, part of sea
STA	city, town
STRM	river, stream

Examples of entries:

Kaiserslautern
STA 7° 46.2' E 49° 26.7' N Rheinland-Pfalz

Schwarzwald
MTS 8° 15.4' E 48° 29.0' N Baden-Württemberg

Spree Sprjewja
STRM 13° 12.7' E 52° 32.2' N Sachsen, Brandenburg, Berlin

It is intended to make the Concise Gazetteer Germany available on Internet. After completion single hardcopies also can be obtained from:

StAGN Secretariat
Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie
Richard-Strauss-Allee 11
D-60598 Frankfurt am Main
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TOPONYMIC WEBSITES

Index of German-language Antarctic place names available on Internet

Paper submitted by Germany**

The Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie (formerly, Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (IFAG)), Frankfurt am Main, is the repository of the Digital Antarctic Names Database of German-language geographical names. The database includes the names of those Antarctic topographical and geographical features which have been named in German since 1870. The first hardcopy edition was published in 1988 and was followed by three supplements. A second hardcopy edition was published in 1993 and has been followed by five further supplements.

The index is now available on Internet at http://www.ifag.de (click: Digital cartographic databases; click: Antarctic geographical names). The website contains the following information:

- The introduction to the second edition;
- Supplements to the second edition, which include new names approved by the Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) and by the National German Committee on Antarctic Research and any necessary corrections;
- An updated list of German-language Antarctic place names (including the supplements);
- New names proposals submitted for approval by the two bodies mentioned above;
- A glossary of generic parts of geographical names (German - English).

Single copies of the index can be obtained from:

StaGN secretariat
Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie
Richard-Strauss-Allee 11
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email: beinstein@ifag.de

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Items 13 and 16 of the provisional agenda*

TOPONYMIC WEBSITES

COUNTRY NAMES

List of country names in German available on the Internet

Paper submitted by Germany**

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* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Bernd E. Beinstein, Secretary, and Jörn Sievers, Chairman, [illegible] für geographische Namen (StAGN) (Permanent Committee on

The Ständiger Ausschuß für geographische Namen (StAGN, permanent committee on geographical names) publishes at no particular intervals a list of country names in German language. The publication contains the German exonyms of all countries, derivations therefrom as well as their capitals. Now the fifth edition as of August 1997 is available. For the first time a list of names of selected dependent territories is attached as an annex. The territories listed are in general located far away from the country they belong to.

Both lists are available on Internet:
http://www.ifag.de (click: **Geoinformation**; click: **StAGN**)

The listed names and derivations therefrom always correspond to those names used by the Foreign Offices of

the Republic of Austria
the Federal Republic of Germany and of
-the Swiss Confederation

In case of differences between the officially used names of the three Foreign Offices indicated, the differences are marked by the ISO alpha-2 code (AT, CH, DE) accordingly. Partly, also comments are made if they seem to be necessary from a scientific point of view. These commenting supplements made by StAGN always figure as a footnote in italics.

The list of country names is structured as follows:

	for example:
Consecutive number:	16
Shortened form of German exonym:	Bangladesch (AT, DE)
Bangladesh (CH)	
Long form of German exonym:	Volksrepublik Bangladesch (AT, DE)
	Volksrepublik Bangladesh (CH)
ISO alpha-2 code:	BD
ISO alpha-3 code:	BGD
-Numeric code (IAW ISO form):	050
-Adjective:	bangladeschisch
-Individual's designation:	Bangladescher
-Capital/Seat of government:	Dhaka

The list of selected dependent territories annexed to the list of country names is structured as follows:

	for example:
German exonym (shortened form):	*Französisch-Guayana*
State belonging to:	*FR*
ISO alpha-2 code:	*GF*
ISO alpha-3 code:	*GUF*
Numeric code (IAW ISO form):	*254*
-Location:	*Südamerika*
Capital (H), annotations:	*H: Cayenne* *Überseedepartment*

The list of selected dependent territories was compiled according to selection criteria set up by StAGN and hence are typed in italics.

The list of country names is supplemented by a political map of the World and a map of Europe.

Single copies of the list can be obtained from:

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